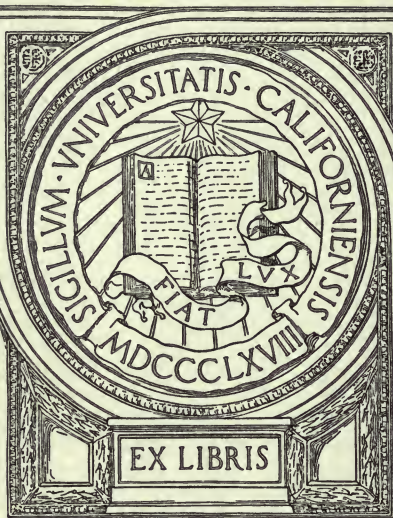


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X.
SWEDISH.
BY E. C. OTTÉ.

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A
SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR
OF THE
SWEDISH LANGUAGE

BY
E. C. OTTÉ

THIRD EDITION

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TO THE
ASSOCIATES

INTRODUCTION.

THE Swedish language belongs to a northern offshoot of the Old Germanic, which in course of time gave origin to two slightly differing forms of speech, known to Scandinavian grammarians as *Forn-Svenskan*, the Old Swedish, and *Forn-Norskan*, the Old Norse. The former of these was spoken by the Svear and Götar, or ancient Swedes and Goths; while the latter, as the name implies, was the language of the Norsemen, and probably identical with the *Norraena*, or *Dönsk Tunga*; of the Northmen who first made themselves known to the nations of Christian Europe.

We have evidence that these two main branches of the Old Northern never deviated sufficiently from each other to interfere with their comprehension by all the Scandinavian peoples, although each possessed certain inherent and persistent characters peculiar to itself, of which traces may still be found in the modern forms of cultivated speech, which we distinguish as Swedish, and Dano-Norwegian. These distinctive survivals of the original twin forms of the

Old Northern have been best preserved in the provincial dialects of the northern kingdoms, and considerable light has been thrown on the history of the development of the Swedish language by a study of the various forms of the so-called "*bondespråk*," or peasant-speech, which still maintain their ground in different parts of Sweden.

The *Forn-Svenskan*, or Old Swedish, can scarcely be said to have lost its status as the spoken tongue of the people till the beginning of the sixteenth century, when, with the emancipation of Sweden from the dominion of Denmark, and its political and social regeneration under Gustaf Vasa, a new era began in the language, as well as in the political and national life of the people. Gustaf, partly from policy perhaps as much as from conviction, early gave his support to the Reformers, whose zealous endeavours to provide the laity with trustworthy vernacular translations of the Scriptures he warmly seconded, encouraging the most learned of the Swedish adherents of the Lutheran doctrines to take part in this praiseworthy labour. Amongst these, the most eminent was Olaus Petri, who, although of peasant birth, was an elegant scholar, alike well versed in the literature of his native land, and in the learning of the schools, which he had acquired while studying at the German universities under the immediate direction of Luther. His translation of the New Testament, which appeared in 1536, and is the earliest Swedish version of the

Scriptures, may therefore be fairly accepted as a true representative of the highest literary standpoint of the language in the earlier half of the sixteenth century. Indeed it may be said that Olaus Petri's work marks the turning point between the older and more rugged form of the language, and that later development from which has resulted the spoken Swedish of our own times. The latter has naturally undergone various modifications, but it has retained far more of the characteristic vigour of the Old Northern than its sister-speech of Norway and Denmark, where even the best preserved provincial dialects betray the Germanizing influences to which both the spoken and the written language of the people have been subjected. From this vitiation of their northern mother-tongue the Swedes have been saved through their early severance from their political union with Denmark, and still more, perhaps, through their geographical position, which, while it has aided them in maintaining, almost unassailed, the independence which the first of the Vasas secured for them, has not been without powerful influence on the preservation of the genuine northern character of their language.

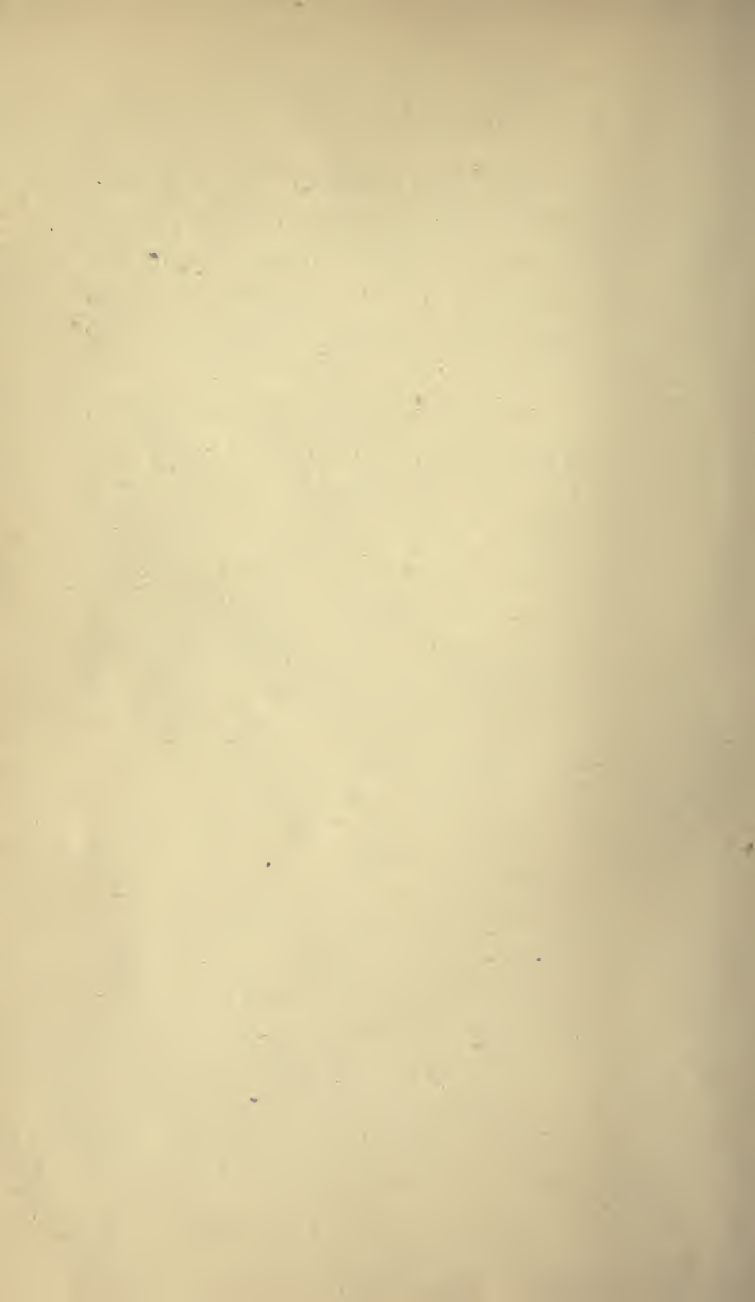
In modern Swedish, great dialectic differences of inflection and pronunciation are still to be met with even among the educated classes, although it cannot be denied that the present generation is showing a constantly increasing inclination to level provincialisms towards a more general

standard, and thus to create a fixed form of cultivated spoken speech. The more circumscribed dialects are rapidly disappearing, and the most important Swedish linguistic differences may therefore now be comprehensively included under the two heads of *Upsvænsk*, and *Sydsvænsk*, "Upper or Northern Swedish," and "Southern Swedish." To the latter of these belongs the pronunciation of Södermanland, which is generally considered the best, and is that of an influential section of the cultivated classes of Stockholm, on which account it may be accepted by the student of Swedish as the best standard he can follow in his attempt to master the difficulties which appertain to the correct pronunciation of Swedish.

The Swedes rejected the use of the Gothic characters three hundred years ago, and since then they have employed the ordinary Latin letters, adding merely certain marks to indicate special vowel-sounds peculiar to the northern tongues. With the older alphabet, they did not, however, at once lay aside the cumbersome modes of spelling in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it is only within recent years that any systematic and rational reform has been introduced into the spelling of Swedish words. Since the meeting at Stockholm, in 1869, of the Scandinavian Linguistic Congress an important change has, however, been in progress, and although the end is not yet attained, much has already been done in Sweden to carry out

the Resolutions of the Conference, whose leading aim was to purify the northern sister-tongues from foreign elements as far as existing conditions admitted of their elimination, and to revert as far as possible to the forms of the Old Northern, from which they have in common derived their descent.

In conformity with this principle, the spelling of modern Swedish is being greatly simplified. The double and mute letters of older times are being discarded, and while derivations and inflections are being made to agree orthographically with their roots and stems, the use of the vowels is being brought into closer harmony with the sounds of which these characters are the written representatives.



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SWEDISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

THE ALPHABET.

THE Swedish alphabet consists of the following twenty-eight letters (*Bokstäfver*):—

A,	called	<i>ah</i> ,	pronounced	like <i>a</i> in father.
B	„	<i>bey</i>	„	as in English.
C	„	<i>sey</i>	„	in genuine Swedish words like <i>k</i> before <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>u</i> ; and like <i>s</i> in words of foreign origin and when it stands before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>ä</i> and <i>y</i> .
D	„	<i>dey</i>	„	as in English.
E	„	<i>eh</i>	„	like <i>ai</i> in laid, and like <i>e</i> in felt.
F	„	<i>eff</i>	„	generally as in English, but like <i>v</i> at the end of words. It represents <i>ph</i> and <i>φ</i> .
G	„	<i>yay</i>	„	like hard English <i>g</i> before <i>l</i> , <i>r</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>o</i> , and <i>u</i> ; like English <i>y</i> before <i>e</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>ä</i> , <i>ö</i> , <i>y</i> ; before <i>n</i> it may take, with that letter, the sound of <i>en</i> , Fr.

H, called *haw*, aspirated except before *j* and *v*.

I „ *ee*, pronounced like *ee* in *tree*, or like *i* in *thin*

J „ *yee* „ like *y* in *yellow*.

K „ *kaw* „ like English *k* before *l*, *r*, and *v*, and before the hard vowels *a*, *å*, *o*, *u*, as well as at the end of words. Before the soft vowels *ä*, *e*, *i*, *y*, and *ö*, it takes what the Swedes designate as the “*tje*” sound, which is nearly equivalent to the sound of English *ch*.

L „ *ell* „ generally as in English; but not heard before *j*, as *ljus* (pron. *juus*), ‘light.’

M „ *emm* „ as in English.

N „ *enn* „ as in English; before *k*, *n* takes the sound of *ng*.

O „ *oh* „ when short like *o* in *dog*, or like *o* in *bore*, but also like *oo* in *boon*.

P „ *pey* „ as in English.

Q „ *coo*. This letter is followed in Swedish by *u* instead of *u*, and is then pronounced like English *kv*.

R „ *err*, pronounced like a strongly enunciated *r*, and always audible among the more cultivated classes.

S, called *ess*, pronounced like hard English *s* before *l*, and before *k* and *t*, where these letters are not followed by *j*, in which case *sk* and *st* acquire the sound of English *sh*. This sound is, moreover, heard at all times in *sj*; and in *sk*, where the latter is followed by the soft vowels *ä, e, i, ö, y*.

T	„	<i>tey</i>	„	as in English.
U	„	<i>oo</i>	„	like <i>oo</i> in <i>spoon</i> , or when short like <i>u</i> in <i>full</i> . In addition to these, the Swedish <i>u</i> has, however, a sound not precisely analogous to any to be found in more southern European tongues, but which in many instances appears to have an intermediate sound between the English <i>u</i> in <i>pull</i> and the <i>u</i> in <i>shutter</i> .

V	„	<i>vey</i>	„	as in English.
X	„	<i>eks</i>	„	„ „
Y	„	<i>u</i>	„	like French <i>u</i> in <i>pure</i> .
Z	„	<i>seyta</i>	„	as hard English <i>s</i> .
Å	„	<i>awe</i>	„	like <i>aw</i> in <i>saw</i> .
Ä	„	<i>ey</i>	„	like <i>a</i> in <i>sale</i> , and when short like <i>e</i> in <i>wren</i> .
Ö	„	<i>eu</i>	„	like <i>eu</i> in <i>beurre</i> (Fr.) and in <i>peu</i> (Fr.).

The letter *c* is generally replaced by *k* where it has the hard sound of that letter, as *Karl* for 'Carl.' In foreign words which have been adopted with little or no modification, the *c* is often replaced by *s*, as *seder*, or *ceder*, 'cedar.'

The letter *d* is not sounded before *t*, as *godt* (*got*), 'good,' nor between *l* and *t*, as *mildt* (*millt*), 'mild.' It is dropped before *j* in certain words, as *djur* (*jur*), 'animal.'

The letter *f* is followed by *v*, and merged in that letter, when standing between two vowels, as *gifva* (*yeeva*), 'to give.'

The letter *g* has the sound of hard *g* or soft *k* at the end of words, as *skog*, m. (*skoägh*), 'wood;' but it takes the sound of Swedish *j* when preceded by *l* or *r*, as *talg* (*talj*), 'tallow;' *färg* (*färj*), 'colour.'

When *g* precedes a soft vowel at the beginning of a word, or of a syllable, it takes the sound of Swedish *j*, or English *y*; as, *gäst* (*yest*), 'stranger;' *begära* (*beyera*), 'to require;' *gera* or *gärna* (*yerna*), 'willingly.'

When *g* is followed by *n* in a root-word, it takes the so-called 'äng' sound, as *regna* (*rengna*), 'to rain,' from *regn*, 'rain.'

The letter *h* is often dropped after *k*, or absorbed in that letter, as *bokhällare* (*bokkellare*), 'book-keeper.'

Although *k* has the sound of English *ch* before soft vowels in ordinary Swedish words, as *kyrka* (*chürka*), 'church,' it retains the hard sound in most foreign words, as *anarki* (*annarkee*), 'anarchy.' It is occasionally dropped before other consonants, as *spektakel* (*spetaakel*), 'theatre.'

L between two consonants is generally dropped, as *verld* (*verd*), 'world.' It is not heard before *j*, as *ljud* (*youd*), 'sound.'

Sj, which as already observed is equivalent to *sh*, as *sjuk* (*shuuk*), 'sick,' is occasionally used to express the sound of *si* in such foreign words as *asjette* (*assiette*, Fr.), 'plate;' *pasjon*, 'passion.'

Although as a rule *sk* takes the sound of *sh* before soft vowels, as *skepp* (*shepp*), 'ship,' while it retains its hard sound before the hard vowels, as *skall*, 'shall,' its use is, however, occasionally irregular under both conditions, as *handske* (*hanskē*), 'glove;' and *menniska* (*mennisha*), 'human being.'

T is often dropped before *s*, as *båtsman* (*bosman*), 'boatman;' *skjuts* (*shüss*), 'post-relay.' *Tj* has the sound of the Italian *c* before soft vowels, as *tjära* (*cera*, Ital.), 'tar.' *Ti* in foreign words has the sound of *tsh*, as *nation* (*naatshone*), 'nation.' The *th* of foreign words, pronounced like simple *t*, is rendered by that letter, although in the older forms of Swedish it constituted a distinct character of the alphabet.

Foreign words, although often rendered literally, as 'logis,' 'cake,' etc., are not unfrequently spelt phonetically, as *marki*, 'marquis,' *kuragè*, 'courage.'

A, *å*, *o*, *u* are reckoned as hard vowels, and *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *y* as soft vowels.

Final *e* is generally sounded, as in German.

In many words *e* has precisely the same sound as *ä*, which has been made to supersede it in the modern system of

orthography wherever the root of the word pointed to an Old Northern derivation that warranted the adoption of this form of the vowel *a*. Thus while one writer gives *tjenare*, another will give *tjänare*, 'servant.' In older Swedish MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the *ä* (or *æ*) is found in all words in which the vowel has the sound of a long *e*, as *äfter*, 'after,' which is now written *efter*, and the object aimed at in this, as in other proposed changes of spelling, is to revert—as already observed—as far as circumstances admit, to the use of the letter which best represents the vowel-sound of the Old Northern. Similarly, it is proposed to exchange *o* for *å*, where the short sound of the latter has led to a deviation from the older Northern form, as in *boll* used for the more correct *båll*, 'ball.'

The vowel-sounds differ so widely with the varying degrees of stress or accentuation on the word, that a prolonged acquaintance with the spoken speech is absolutely necessary to enable a foreigner to know when the vowel should be long or short.

It must, moreover, be borne in mind that intonation, apart from the length or shortness of the vowel, constitutes an important element in the pronunciation of Swedish. According to Mr. Henry Sweet, who is one of the highest authorities on the sounds and intonation of spoken Swedish, there is in every word a simple and a compound tone. The simple tone he characterizes as "a rising modulation, as in asking a question in English," while in the compound tone he recognizes "a falling tone (as in answering a question) on the stress-syllable with an upward leap of the voice,

together with a slight secondary stress on a succeeding syllable. The latter occurs, therefore, only in polysyllables. The simple tone is the regular one in monosyllables." In accordance further with the same competent authority. "Foreign words and many names of places have the simple tone." while "The definite suffix (article) does not count as part of the word, so that *dägen*, 'the day,' retains the simple tone of *däg*, 'day.'"

In words ending in *eri*, as *bageri*, 'bakehouse,' and in various words of foreign origin and termination, as *natur*, 'nature;' *general*, 'general;' *juvel*, 'jewel,' the tone is on the last syllable.

In compounds the tone may be said to be grave on the first, and acute on the second syllable; as, *sölskén*, 'sunshine;' *uppföstra*, 'to bring up.'

Swedish, in conformity with its general affinity with the other northern representatives of the Old Gothic, adapts itself readily to the formation of compound words composed of various different parts of speech. In the modern system of spelling there is a tendency, however, to restrict this practice within more rational limits, more especially in regard to compound prepositions, adverbs and conjunctions, the component parts of which are now more and more frequently written separately; as, *tillfreds*, 'content;' *i hjäl*, 'dead;' instead of *tillfreds*, *ihjäl*.

THE ARTICLES. (*Artikeln.*)

Three genders are recognized in Swedish, viz. the masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The Articles agree in gender and number with the noun to which they refer.

There are three Articles: the "Indefinite" (*obestämd*), and two forms of the "Definite" (*bestämd*), (1) the Affixed or Terminal Article (*slutartikel*), and (2) the Independent (*fristående*) Article.

The Indefinite Article, which precedes the noun, or the adjective which qualifies the latter, is as follows:—

MASC. AND FEMIN. GENDERS.

en, a, an.

NEUTER GENDER.

ett, a, an.

Examples: *en gosse*, m., 'a boy,' *en flitig gosse*, 'a diligent boy;' *en flicka*, f., 'a girl,' *en vacker flicka*, 'a fine girl;' *ett barn*, n., 'a child,' *ett godt barn*, 'a good child.'

The Affix or Terminal Definite Article consists of the following particles, which are incorporated with the noun:—

Singular.

MASC. AND FEMIN. GENDER.

en or *n*, the,

NEUTER GENDER.

et or *t*, the.*Plural.**ne, na,**en* or *a*, the.

Examples: *dag*, m., 'day,' *dagen*, 'the day;' *blomma*, f., 'flower,' *blomman*, 'the flower;' *namn*, n., 'name,'

namnet, 'the name;' *rike*, n., 'kingdom,' *riket*, 'the kingdom;' *dalar*, m. pl., 'valleys,' *dalarne*, 'the valleys;' *sagor*, f. pl., 'tales,' *sagorna*, 'the tales;' *namn*, n. pl., 'names,' *namnen*, 'the names;' *riken*, n. pl., 'kingdoms,' *rikena*, 'the kingdoms.'

The proper application of these affixes depends, (1) upon the form of declension to which the noun belongs; (2) on whether the word ends in a vowel or a consonant; and (3) on considerations of euphony.

This mode of incorporating the article with the noun is a special characteristic of the Scandinavian tongues which they derive from the Old Northern. It does not exist in Old Gothic, but it is met with under a modified form in Albanian, and in the kindred languages of Bulgaria, and Roumania.

In the Old Northern we may trace the origin of this method of noun-and-article agglutination to a grammatical construction which admitted of putting a demonstrative pronoun *after* the noun which it defined; as, *madr hinn*, m., 'man that;' *eik hin*, f., 'oak that;' *dyr hitt*, n., 'animal that;' *hestar hinir*, m. pl., 'horses those;' *tungur hinar*, f. pl., 'tongues those;' *börn hin*, n. pl., 'children those.'

In the course of time the noun and pronoun were connected in writing, as *madrhinn*; and finally, in following the current mode of pronunciation, the *h* was dropped, leaving only as suffixes *inn*, *in*, *itt*, pl., *ir*, *ar*, *in*. The Scandinavian twin branches of language, known as *Svenska*, Swedish, and *Dansk-Norsk*, Dano-Norwegian, which have been derived from the Old Northern as their common

mother tongue, have followed a similar process. Thus for example, *dag hinn*, 'day that,' gradually assumed its present agglutinated form of *dagen*, 'the day.'

The demonstrative pronoun served in Old Northern to define the object, like a simple definite article, of which there is no other representative in the older Icelandic writings; nor is there any trace of a distinct indefinite article till a comparatively recent period, when its place was supplied by the numeral *einn*, mas., *ein*, fem., *eitt*, n., 'one.' From this has been derived the modern Swedish article *en*, *ett*, 'a,' 'an,' which is merely the unaccentuated form of the word which expresses the numeral 'one.'

The Swedish Independent Definite Article (*Fristående Artikel*), is:—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	ALL GENDERS.
<i>den</i> , the	<i>det</i> , the	<i>de</i> , the.

This article is merely an unaccentuated form of the demonstrative pronouns, *dēn*, *dēt*, *dē*, derived from the Old Northern *hinn*, *hin*, *hitt*, *hinir*, *hinar*, *hin*. It directly precedes the noun which it defines, or the adjective which qualifies the latter; as, *den gosse*, 'the boy;' *den qvinna*, 'the woman;' *det barn*, 'the child;' *de dalar*, m., 'the valleys;' *de sagor*, f., 'the tales;' *de bälten*, n., 'the belts.' *Den flitige gossen*, 'the diligent boy;' *den ädla qvinnan*, f., 'the noble woman;' *det goda barnet*, 'the good child;' *de djupa dalarne*, m., 'the deep valleys;' *de gamla sagorna*, 'the ancient tales;' *de korta bältena*, 'the short belts.'

Here it will be observed that the noun, when preceded by an adjective, takes both the affixed article and the independent definite article. This pleonasm is peculiar to the Swedish branch of the Scandinavian languages, Dano-Norwegian dispensing with the terminal affix when the noun is preceded by an adjective with the requisite independent or adjective form of the definite article.

In many instances, however, and under certain conditions, the terminal article is dropped in Swedish when the noun is qualified by an adjective.

NOUNS. (*Tingord.*)

Swedish Nouns are of three genders, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter; as, *en fader*, m., 'a father;' *en moder*, f., 'a mother;' *ett barn*, n., 'a child.'

Nouns are grouped under *five* modes of declension (*böjningssätt*), viz.:—

The First Declension.

(Plural termination *or.*)

Without the terminal article. With the terminal article.

Sing. Nom.	<i>blomma</i> , f. flower,	<i>blomman</i> , the flower.
... Gen.	<i>blommas</i> , ...	<i>blommans</i> , of ...
... Dat. Acc.	<i>blomma</i> , ...	<i>blomman</i> , ...
Plu. N. D. A.	<i>blommor</i> , flowers,	<i>blommorna</i> , the flowers.
... Gen.	<i>blommors</i> , ...	<i>blommornas</i> , of ...

To this declension belong all feminine nouns ending in *a*.

The Second Declension.(Plural termination *ar.*)*Without the terminal article. With the terminal article.*

<i>Sing.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>dal,</i>	<i>m.,</i>	<i>dale,</i>	<i>dalen,</i>	the dale.
... Gen.,	<i>dals,</i>	...	...	<i>dalens,</i>	of ...
<i>Plu.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>dalar,</i>	...	<i>dales,</i>	<i>dalarne</i> (or <i>na</i>).	
... Gen.,	<i>dalars,</i>	...	...	<i>dalarnes</i> (or <i>nas</i>).	
<i>Sing.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>socken,</i>	<i>f.,</i>	<i>parish,</i>	<i>socknen,</i>	the parish.
... Gen.,	<i>sockens,</i>	...	...	<i>socknens,</i>	of ...
<i>Plu.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>socknar,</i>	...	<i>parishes,</i>	<i>socknarna,</i>	the pa- rishes.
... Gen.,	<i>socknars,</i>	<i>f.,</i>	...	<i>socknarna</i> s,	of the parishes.

To this declension belong both masculine and feminine nouns.

The Third Declension.(Plural termination *er.*)*Without the terminal article. With the terminal article.*

<i>Sing.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>vän,</i>	<i>m. & f.,</i>	<i>friend,</i>	<i>vänner,</i>	the friend.
... Gen.,	<i>väns,</i>	...	...	<i>vännens,</i>	of ...
<i>Plu.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>vänner,</i>	...	<i>friends,</i>	<i>vännerne</i> (or <i>na</i>).	
... Gen.,	<i>vänners,</i>	...	...	<i>vännernes</i> (or <i>nas</i>).	
<i>Sing.</i> Nom., etc.,	<i>tryckeri,</i>	<i>n.,</i>	<i>printing office,</i>	<i>tryckeriet,</i>	the printing office.

<i>Sing. Gen.,</i>	<i>tryckeris, n.,</i>	printing	<i>tryckeriets,</i>	of the
	office,		printing office.	
<i>Plu. Nom., etc.,</i>	<i>tryckerier, ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>tryckerierna,</i>	the
	offices,		printing offices.	
<i>... Gen.,</i>	<i>tryckeriers, ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>tryckeriernas,</i>	of

To this declension belong masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns.

The Fourth Declension.

(Plural termination *n.*)

Without the terminal article. *With the terminal article.*

<i>Sing. Nom., etc.,</i>	<i>bälte, n.,</i>	belt,	<i>bältet,</i>	the belt.
<i>... Gen.,</i>	<i>bältes, ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>bältets,</i>	of
<i>Plu. Nom, etc.,</i>	<i>bälten, ...</i>	belts,	<i>bältena,</i>	the belts.
<i>... Gen.,</i>	<i>bällens, ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>bältenas,</i>	of

To this declension belong only neuter nouns ending in a vowel.

The Fifth Declension.

(The same termination in the plural as in the singular.)

Without the terminal article. *With the terminal article.*

<i>Sing. Nom., etc.,</i>	<i>krigare, m.,</i>	warrior,	<i>krigaren,</i>	the
			warrior.	
<i>... Gen.,</i>	<i>krigares, ...</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>krigarens,</i>	of the
			warrior.	
<i>Plu. Nom., etc.,</i>	<i>krigare, ...</i>	warriors,	<i>krigarne,</i>	the
			warriors.	

Plu. Gen., krigares, m., warriors, krigarnes, of the warriors.

Sing. Nom., etc., namn, n., name, namnet, the name.

... Gen., namns, namnets, of

Plu. Nom., etc., namn, ... names, namnen, the names.

... Gen., namns, namnens, of

To this declension belong masculine and neuter nouns.

In regard to differences of gender it may be observed that the following belong generally to the *masculine* :—

1. Nouns that indicate the male sex in persons or animals ; as, *konung, m., 'king ;' tupp, m., 'cock.'*

2. The names of seas, lakes, and woods, and the seasons, months, and days ; as, *höst, 'autumn ;' juli, 'July ;' torsdag, 'Thursday.'*

3. Nouns generally that end in *ad, ande, are, dom, ing, ling, lek, när, skap* ; as, *månad, m., 'month ;' handlande, m., 'trader ;' tjenare, m., 'man-servant ;' ungdom, m., 'youth ;' mening, m., 'meaning ;' främling, m., 'stranger ;' kärlek, m., 'love ;' konstnär, m., 'artist ;' vetenskap, m., 'science.'*

To the feminine gender belong generally :—

1. Nouns that indicate the female sex in persons and animals ; as, *drottning, f. 'queen ;' hönä, 'hen.'*

2. The names of small rivers and brooks, and of indigenous Swedish trees ; as, *Dalelven ; björk, f., 'birch.'*

3. Words ending in *a, an, and, ång, d, t, else, and i, ik, ion, and ur* in words of foreign origin ; as, *kyrka, f.,*

'church;' *verkan*, f., 'effect;' *rand*, f., 'edge;' *stång*, f., 'pole;' *dygd*, f., 'virtue;' *dräkt*, f., 'dress;' *födelse*, f., 'birth;' *geografi*, f., 'geography;' *fabrik*, f., 'manufactory;' *religion*, f., 'religion;' *natur*, f., 'nature.'

To the neuter gender belong generally:—

1. The names of countries and places, letters of the alphabet, and words or sentences used as nouns; as, *Sverige*, n., 'Sweden;' *Stockholm*, n.; *ett a*, 'an a;' *ett Lef väl*, 'a farewell.'

2. Nouns ending in *a*, where they have the plural in *n*; as, *hjerter*, n., 'heart;' *ögon*, n., 'eye' (pl., *ögon*); *öra*, n., 'ear' (pl., *öron*); in *e*, *el*, *er*, *on*, and in *um*, *eum*, and *ium* in words of foreign origin; as, *rike*, n., 'kingdom;' *hagel*, n., 'hail;' *blomster*, n., 'flower;' *ostron*, n., 'oyster;' *faktum*, n., 'fact;' *museum*, n., 'museum;' *kollegium*, n., 'college.'

Compound words, irrespective of their precise meaning, take the gender of the last member of the combined group; as, *qvinfolk*, n., 'woman;' *statsråd*, n., 'councillor of state.'

The gender of many words varies in different parts of Sweden in accordance with local usage, depending among other conditions upon whether the district belongs to the ancient "*Svea*" or "*Göta*" dominions; thus i. a., *finger*, 'finger,' and *bolster*, 'bolster,' which are masculine in the former, are neuter in the latter territory.

Numerous words have different meanings in accordance with a difference in their gender; as, *pil*, m., 'an arrow,' *pil*, f., 'a willow;' *dam*, m., 'wear,' *dam*, f., 'lady,' *dam*, n., 'dust;' *gran*, f., 'pine-tree,' *gran*, n., 'grain.'

Many such words differ in the mode in which they form their plural; as, *kor*, m., 'a company of singers,' pl. *korer*; *kor*, n., 'church-quire,' pl. *kor*; *lår*, m., 'corn-bin,' pl. *lårar*; *lår*, n., 'thigh-bone,' pl. *lår*.

Some words may be used under two distinct modes of termination in the singular dependent upon uncertainty of declension; as, *almanacka* and *almanack*, pl., *almanackor*.

Others may differ both in the plural and singular; as, *Fur* or *fura*, f., 'fir-tree;' the former making *furor*, and the latter *furor*, in the plural.

Some nouns do not admit of being declined; as, (*i*) *går*, 'yesterday;' (*till*) *pass*, 'at the right time;' (*på*) *spe*, 'mockery.' Such words, however, as in the instances given, usually require to be used adverbially with a preposition.

Many words have different meanings in accordance with the declension to which they belong, and the consequent difference in their plural; as, *bok*, f., 'book,' pl. *böcker*; *bok*, f., 'beech,' pl. *bokar*.

Some nouns, as in English, can only be used in the singular; as, *bly*, n., 'lead;' *allmoge*, m., 'peasantry;' *stolthet*, f., 'pride,' and many other abstract nouns of a similar kind.

Some nouns can only be used in the plural; as, *bopålar*, m. pl., 'domicile;' *ränker*, m. pl., 'cabal.'

Many nouns form their plural by changing their radical vowel; as, *hand*, f., 'hand,' pl. *händer*; *son*, m., 'son,' pl. *söner*; *man*, m., 'man,' pl. *män* or *männer*; *gås*, f., 'goose,' pl. *gäss*; *mus*, f., 'mouse,' pl. *möss*. The two last take *en* as their plural terminal article.

ADJECTIVES. (*Egenskapsord.*)

Swedish adjectives agree in gender and number with the noun which they qualify; as, *en flitig man, och en flitig qvinna*, ‘a diligent man and woman;’ *ett flitigt barn*, ‘a diligent child;’ *gode (a) söner*, ‘good sons;’ *flitiga flickor*, ‘diligent girls;’ *ädla namn*, n., ‘noble names.’ Here it will be observed that in this indefinite so-called “weak” form of the adjective, which is also used as a predicate, the masculine and feminine in the singular are identical, while the neuter takes a *t*. The masculine plural in *e* is in accordance with the older forms of the language, but by modern and common usage an *a* is generally substituted for the *e*, and the plural of all genders is thus reduced to one mode of termination in the indefinite form of the adjective. Thus while the same form of the adjective is used for the masculine and feminine, or common gender in the singular, the neuter is marked by the addition of *t*, and the plural by *a*, as:

<i>Singular.</i>	
COMMON GENDER. <i>god, good:</i>	NEUTER. <i>godt, good.</i>
<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>goda, good, for all genders,</i>	

excepting in some cases as above referred to, where the masculine takes final *e* instead of *a*.

This termination of *e* is also met with for all genders in

certain compound, and other, adjectives derived from a participle and ending in *ad*; as—

Sing., *godhjertad*, c. g., *godhjertadt*, n., good-hearted.

Plural for all genders, *godhjertade*, „

The “definite” or so-called “strong” form of the adjective is marked by the addition of *a* to the abstract form in the feminine and neuter singular and plural, while in regard to the masculine it must be borne in mind that the older specific termination *e*, which originally marked that gender, is still of frequent occurrence, as—

	<u>MASCULINE.</u>	<u>FEMININE AND NEUTER.</u>
Both Numbers } <i>goda</i> , or <i>gode</i> ,		<i>goda</i> , good ;
as, <i>den gode</i> (or <i>goda</i>) <i>mannen</i> , the good man.		
<i>den vackra blomman</i> , ‘the lovely (the) flower.’		
<i>det stora huset</i> , ‘the large (the) house.’		
<i>de adle krigarne</i> , ‘the noble (the) warriors.’		
<i>de flitiga kvinnorna</i> , ‘the diligent (the) women		
<i>de ljusa bona</i> , ‘the light (the) dwellings.’		

Here it will be observed that the noun has the terminal article, although the adjective qualifying it is preceded by the definite article *den*. The double use of the article is, as already noticed, not to be found in Dano-Norwegian, in which the terminal article is not applicable to words defined by the independent article *den*, *det*, *de*.

This form is also used when the noun is in the genitive, or is preceded by a pronoun; as, *konungens lyckliga regering*, ‘the king’s happy reign ;’ *min gamle vän*, ‘my old friend.’

Adjectives ending in *t*, preceded by a consonant, do not take another *t* in the neuter, as *salt*, m. f., *salt*, n. 'salt.'

Adjectives ending in a vowel double the *t* in the neuter; as, *fri*, *fritt*, n., 'free;' *ny*, *nytt*, n., 'new.'

Adjectives ending in *al*, *el*, *en*, *er*, drop the *a* or *e* where this vowel occurs in the declension of the word, as in *gammal*, 'old,' which changes to *gamle* (*a*), while *trogen*, 'faithful,' *tapper*, 'brave,' etc., change to *trogne* (*a*), *tappre* (*a*), etc.

Some adjectives are indeclinable; as, *bra*, 'good;' *öde*, 'waste;' *gängse*, 'usual.'

Adjectives may be used in the sense of nouns; as, *den tappre*, 'the brave (man);' *den vackra*, 'the charming (woman);' *det ädla*, 'the noble (act, thing).'

The degrees of comparison are expressed by adding to the positive form *are* or *re*, and *ast* or *st*; as—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>stark</i> , strong,	<i>starkare</i> , stronger,	<i>starkast</i> , strongest.
<i>hög</i> , high,	<i>högre</i> , higher,	<i>högst</i> , highest.

Mera or *mer*, 'more,' and *mest*, 'most,' may be used as in English to express comparison, and this more especially where the adjective has a participle form; as,—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>godhjertad</i> , good-hearted,	<i>mera godhjertad</i> ,	<i>mest godhjertad</i>

Many adjectives are wholly irregular; as—

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>god</i> , good,	<i>bättre</i> ,	<i>bäst</i> .
<i>liten</i> , small,	<i>mindre</i> ,	<i>minst</i> .
<i>mycken</i> , much,	<i>mera</i> ,	<i>mest</i> .
<i>elak</i> or <i>ond</i> , bad,	<i>värre</i> ,	<i>värst</i> .
<i>gammal</i> , old,	<i>äldre</i> ,	<i>äldst</i> .

Some are defective, having either no positive, or neither positive nor comparative, especially where the word is derived from a preposition or adverb; as, *främre* (comp.), 'more forward,' *främst*, 'most forward' (*fram*, prep., 'forth, onward'); *yttre* (comp.), 'outer,' *ytterst* (super.), 'outermost' (*ut*, adv., 'out').

Some adjectives from their meaning do not admit of comparison; as, *död*, 'dead;' *stum*, 'mute.'

The adverb *desto*, 'the,' 'so much the,' is often used to give additional force to the comparative, as *desto bättre*, 'the better.' The particle-adjectives *aller*, *allra*, 'all,' give a similarly heightened form to the superlative, as *allerbäst*, *allrabäst*, 'the very best.'

ADVERBS. (*Omständighetsord*.)

Many Swedish adverbs are identical with the neuter of the corresponding adjective, as *tungt*, 'heavily,' from *tung*, m., f., *tungt*, n., 'heavy.' In such cases they follow the same rules of comparison as the corresponding adjective; as, *tyngre*, 'more heavily;' *tyngst*, 'most heavily.'

Many adverbs of irregular modes of comparison are similarly identical with the corresponding adjectives; as—

väl, well, comp. *bättre*, better, superl. *bäst*, best.
illa, badly, „ *värre*, worse, „ *värst*, worst.

The following are some of the more generally used adverbs of time, place, manner, mode, affirmation, negation, etc.—

<i>nu</i> , now.	<i>här</i> , here.	<i>gerna</i> , willingly.
<i>då</i> , then.	<i>dit</i> , thither.	<i>visst</i> , certainly.
<i>snart</i> , soon.	<i>hit</i> , hither.	<i>ja, jo</i> , yes.
<i>strax</i> , immediately.	<i>in, inne</i> , in.	<i>nej, ej</i> , no, not.
<i>redan</i> , already.	<i>ut, ute</i> , out.	<i>icke</i> , no, not.
<i>länge</i> , long.	<i>framdeles</i> , in fu-	<i>ingalunda</i> , by no
<i>ofta</i> , often.	ture.	means.
<i>huru</i> , how.	<i>hvarför</i> , why.	<i>månne</i> , may be
<i>der</i> , there.	<i>så</i> , so.	perchance.

PRONOUNS. (*Ersättningsord*.)

The *Personal Pronouns* in Swedish are:—

Singular.

Nom., <i>jag</i> , I;	<i>du</i> , thou;	<i>han</i> , he;	<i>hon</i> , she;	<i>det</i> , it.
Gen., —	—	<i>hans</i> ;	<i>hennes</i> ;	<i>dess</i> .
D., Acc., <i>mig</i> ;	<i>dig</i> ;	<i>honom</i> ;	<i>henne</i> ;	<i>det</i> ;
				<i>sig</i> , self
				(reflect).

Plural.

Nom., <i>vi</i> , we;	<i>i, ni</i> , you;	<i>de</i> , they.
Gen., —	—	<i>deras</i> .
D., Acc., <i>oss</i> ;	<i>eder (er)</i> ;	<i>dem</i> .

The reflective pronoun *sig* is used in all genders for the third person, both singular and plural. For the special use of the personal pronouns, see Part II.

The *Possessive Pronouns* are :—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	ALL GENDERS.
<i>min,</i>	<i>mitt,</i> my.	<i>mina,</i> my.
<i>din,</i>	<i>ditt,</i> thy.	<i>dina,</i> thy.
<i>sin,</i>	<i>sitt,</i> his, her.	<i>sina,</i> their.
<i>vår,</i>	<i>vårt,</i> our.	<i>våra,</i> our.
<i>eder, er,</i>	<i>edert (ert),</i> your.	<i>edra,</i> your.

Sin, sitt, sina are used (as in Danish) in a subjective reflective sense, whilst *hans, hennes, dess* are only used objectively; as, *Fadern älskar sitt barn, och söker befrämja dess väl*, 'a father loves his (own) child, and strives to promote his (the child's) welfare.

The *Demonstrative Pronouns* are :—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	ALL GENDERS.
Nom., etc., <i>den, det,</i> the, this,	that.	N., <i>de,</i> the, these.
G., <i>dess (dens), dess,</i> „		G., <i>deras,</i> „ „
		D., Acc., <i>dem,</i> „ „

Singular.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER.
Nom., <i>denne</i> (a),	<i>denna</i> ,	<i>detta</i> , this.
Gen., <i>dennes</i> (as),	<i>dennas</i> ,	<i>dettas</i> , „

Plural.

MASC.	FEM.	NEUTER.
Nom., <i>desse</i> (a),	<i>dessä</i> ,	<i>dessä</i> .
Gen., <i>desses</i> (as),	<i>dessas</i> ,	<i>dessas</i> .

Sing., *den samme* (a), m., *den samma*, f., *det samma*, the same
 Plur., *de samme* (a), „ *de samma*, „ *de samma*, „ „

The *Reciprocal Pronouns* *hvarandra*, *hvarannan*, ‘one another,’ ‘each other,’ take *s* in the genitive.

The *Interrogative and Relative Pronouns* are :—

Nom.,	<i>ho</i> , <i>hvem</i> ,	who;	<i>hvad</i> , what.
Gen.,	<i>hvars</i> (<i>hvems</i>), „	<i>hvars</i> ,	„
D., Acc.,	<i>hvem</i> ,	„	<i>hvad</i> , „

Hvad för en, m., f., *hvad för ett*, n., *hvad för*, pl., are occasionally used instead of the relative *hvilken*, m., f., *hvilket*, n., Gen. *hvilkens*, *hvilkets*, N. A. D. pl. *vilka*, for all genders, Gen. *vilkas*, ‘which.’

Som, ‘whom,’ ‘which,’ ‘that,’ is not declinable.

The principal *Indefinite Pronouns* are :—

En, Gen. *ens*, pl. *ena*, ‘one,’ ‘some one,’ generally used only in the objective case.

Man, ‘one,’ ‘they,’ used only in the nominative singular.

Någon, m., f., *något*, n., pl. *några*, 'some one,' 'any one;' *ingen*, m. f., *intet*, n., pl. *inga*, 'no one,' 'none;' *bägge*, *båda*, 'both;' *mången*, m., f., *månget*, n., pl. *många*, 'many,' 'many a one;' *annan*, m., f., *annat*, n., pl. *andra*, 'other;' *ömse*, 'both,' 'each;' *sjelf*, m., f., *sjelft*, n., pl. *sjelfva*, 'other;' *dylik*, 'such;' *egen*, m., f., *eget*, n., pl. *egna*, 'own.'

VERBS. (*Händelseord*.)

In Swedish there are three forms of verbs—the active, passive, and deponent.

The auxiliary verbs are divided by Swedish grammarians into three classes: (1) *temporala*, or those which help to form compound tenses; as, *hafva*, 'to have,' and *skola*, 'shall' or 'will;' (2) *modala*, or those which serve to express different moods; as, *må*, *måste* (defect.), 'may,' 'must;' *kunna*, 'can;' *låta*, 'let;' *vilja*, 'will;' *böra*, 'ought;' (3) *passiva*, or those which serve to conjugate the passive; as, *vara*, 'be;' *varda*, *blifva*, 'become.'

Infinitive.

att hafva, to have.

att vara, to be.

Partic. Present, *hafvande*, having.

varande, being.

Partic. Past, *haft*, had.

varit, been.

Indicative.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Jag, du, han, hon, den, det,
har (hafver), I have, etc.

Jag, du, han, hon, den, æt
är, I am, etc.

Plural.

<i>Vi hafva (ha)</i> , we have.	<i>Vi äro</i> , we are
<i>I hafven (han)</i> , ye „	<i>I ären</i> , ye „
<i>De hafva (ha)</i> , they „	<i>De äro</i> , they „

IMPERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

All 3 persons, *hade*, I had, etc. *var*, I was, etc.

Plural.

<i>Vi hade</i> , we had.	<i>Vi voro</i> , we were.
<i>I hadn</i> , ye „	<i>I voren</i> , ye „
<i>De hade</i> , they „	<i>De voro</i> , they „

Subjunctive or Optative.

Present.

Singular.

All 3 persons, *hafve* or *må hafva*, have, or may have.

„ „ *vare*, I may be, etc.

Plural.

Vi hafve or *må hafva*, we have, or may have, etc.

I hafven „ *mån* „ ye „ „ „

De hafve „ *må* „ they „ „ „

Vi vare, we may be.

I varen, ye „ „

De vare, they „ „

Imperative.

2nd person sing., *haf*; *var*; have, be thou.

1st „ plur., *hafrom*; *varom*; let us have, be.

2nd „ „ *hafven*; *varen*; have, be ye.

The other auxiliaries, which may also in certain cases be used independently, are conjugated as follows:—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>P. Part.</i>	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
<i>skola</i> , shall.	<i>skall</i> ,	<i>skola</i> .	<i>skulle</i> ,	<i>skulle</i> .	<i>skolat</i> .
<i>vilja</i> , will.	<i>vill</i> ,	<i>vilja</i> .	<i>ville</i> ,	<i>ville</i> .	<i>velat</i> .
<i>må</i> , may.	<i>må</i> ,	<i>må</i> (<i>måga</i>).	<i>mätte</i> ,	<i>mätte</i> .	<i>måst</i> .
<i>måste</i> , may.	<i>måste</i> ,	<i>måste</i> .			<i>måst</i> .
<i>tör</i> , <i>töra</i> , dare.	<i>tör</i> ,	<i>töra</i> .	<i>torde</i> ,	<i>torde</i> .	
<i>kunna</i> , can.	<i>kan</i> ,	<i>kunna</i> .	<i>kunde</i> ,	<i>kunde</i> .	<i>kunnat</i> .
<i>böra</i> , ought.	<i>bör</i> ,	<i>böra</i> .	<i>borde</i> ,	<i>borde</i> .	<i>bort</i> .
<i>varda</i> , become.	<i>varder</i> ,	<i>varda</i> .	<i>vardt</i> ,	<i>vordo</i> .	<i>vorden</i> .
<i>blifva</i> , be, remain.	<i>blifver</i> ,	<i>blifva</i> .	<i>blef</i> ,	<i>blefvo</i> .	<i>blifvit</i> .

Here, as in all other verbs, the second person plural ends in *en*; as, *I skolen*; *I bören*; etc.

There are *four modes of conjugation* in Swedish, the three first of which include so-called *weak* verbs, while the fourth comprises all so-called *strong* verbs.

First Conjugation (Active).

The *Imperf. Indic.* ends in *ade*, *Past Part.* in *ad*, *Supine* in *at*.
Example:—*Infinitive Pres.*, (att) *kalla*, ‘to call;’ *Perfect*,

hafva kallat, 'to have called ;' *Pres. Part.*, *kallande*, 'calling ;' *Sup.*, *kallat*, 'called.'

Indicative.

Present.	Imperfect.	Past Tenses.
Sing., all persons : <i>kallar</i> ,	<i>kallade</i> ,	<i>har</i> , or <i>hade kallat</i> ,
		have, or had called.
Plur., 1st and 3rd persons : <i>kalla</i> .		

FUTURE TENSES.

<i>Simple Future and Conditional.</i>	<i>Compound Future.</i>
<i>skall</i> , or <i>skulle kalla</i> ,	<i>skall</i> , or <i>skulle hafva kallat</i> ,
shall, or should call.	shall, or should have called.

Subjunctive or Optative.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.
<i>kalle</i> .	The same as Imperf. Indicative.	<i>må hafva</i> , or <i>hade kallat</i> , may have, or had called.

Imperative.

Sing. 2 pers. <i>kalla</i> (<i>du</i>).
Plur. 1 „ <i>kallom</i> (<i>vi</i>).
2 „ <i>kallen</i> (<i>I</i>).

It must be observed here, that in accordance with what has already been stated, the *second person plural* in this, as in the other conjugations, differs from the other persons by ending in *en* or *n*, according to the termination of the tense or mood ; as, *I kallen*, 'ye call' (pres. indic.) ; *I kalladen*, 'ye were calling' (imperf. indic.). The first person plural

of the imperative has also a special termination, viz. *om*, as *kallom*, 'let us call;' but beyond these differences, which, moreover, refer to the written language only, there is no exception to the rule that the first person of either number indicates the termination of the other persons of the tense or mood, and on this account we shall only give the first persons in the following conjugations.

The *Second Conjugation* takes *de* or *te* in the imperf. indic., *d* or *t* in the perfect past participle, and *t* in the supine.

Examples of these two classes:—

Infinitive.

(att) böja, to bend,	Part. Pres. böjande,	Past Part. böjd.
„ köpa, to buy,	„ köpande,	„ köpt.

Indicative.

Present.		Imperfect.	
Sing.	böjer, köper.	Sing.	} böjde, köpte
Plur.	böja, köpa.	and	
		Plur.	

Optative.

Present.		Imperfect.	Imperative.	
Sing.	} böje,	| The same as	Sing.	2 pers. böj, köp.
and			Plur.	1 „ böjom, köpom.
Plur.			„ 2 „	böjen, köpen.

The *Third Conjugation* takes *dde* in the imperfect indicative, *dd* in the past participle, and *tt* in the supine. The infinitive does not take the terminal *a*, and the present participle takes *ende*.

Infinitive.

Example: (*att*) *tro*, 'to believe;' Part. Pres *troende*;
Past Part. *trodd*; Sup. *trott*.

Indicative.

Present.		Imperfect.	Imperative.	
Sing.	<i>tror.</i>	Sing. <i>trodde.</i>	Sing.	2 pers. <i>tro.</i>
Plur.	<i>tro.</i>	Plur. <i>trodde.</i>	Plur.	2 „ <i>trø</i>

Optative.

Present.		Imperfect.
Sing.	} <i>må tro.</i>	| The same as Imperf. Indic.
and		
Plur.		

The Fourth Conjugation.

This conjugation includes all the so-called *strong* verbs, i. e. verbs whose imperfect indicative tense is formed through some internal change of the radical vowel.

This conjugation is divided into two classes, viz.:

1. Verbs which undergo only *one* change of vowel, affecting the imperfect indicative; as, *gripa*, imperfect *grep*, past part. *gripen*, supine *gripit*, 'to grasp.'

2. Verbs which undergo a change of vowel, both in the imperfect indicative and in the perfect participle and supine; as, *binda*, imperfect *band*, part. past *bunden*, supine *bundit*.

Examples:—

Infinitive.

(att) <i>gripa</i> to grasp,		Part. Pres. <i>gripande</i> , Part. Past, <i>gripen</i> , Sup. <i>gripit</i> .
„ <i>binda</i> , to bind,	„ <i>bindande</i> , Part. Past, <i>bunden</i> , Sup. <i>bundit</i> .	

Indicative.

Present.		Imperfect.	
Sing.	<i>griper, binder.</i>	Sing.	<i>grep, band.</i>
Plur.	<i>gripa, binda.</i>	Plur.	<i>grepo, bundo.</i>

Optative.

Present.		Imperfect.	
Sing.	} <i>gripe, binde.</i>	Sing.	} <i>grepe, bunde.</i>
and		and	
Plur.		Plur.	

Imperative.

Sing.	2 pers.	<i>grip, bind.</i>
Plur.	1 „	<i>gripom, bindom.</i>
„	2 „	<i>gripen, binden.</i>

PASSIVE VERBS. (*Passivum.*)

The modern Swedish form of the passive has originated from the Old Northern, in which it was a mere adaptation of the reflective pronoun *sik, sig*, and was conjugated with the help of the auxiliaries *vera, verda (varða)*, ‘to be,’ and the past participle of the active form of the verb.

In modern Swedish the passive is formed by adding *s* (for *sig*) to the transitive active form of the verb ; as—

Infinitive.

Present.

(att)	<i>kallas,</i>	to be called.
„	<i>böjas,</i>	„ bent.
„	<i>tros,</i>	„ trusted.
„	<i>bindas,</i>	„ bound.

Past.

att hafva kallats, to have been called.

” ” *böjts*, ” ” ” *bént*.

” ” *trotts*, ” ” ” *trusted*.

” ” *bundits*, ” ” ” *bound*.

*Supine.**Past Participle.*

kallats.

kallad.

böjts.

böjd.

trotts.

trodd.

bundits.

bunden.

Indicative.

Present.

kallas. (All persons but 2 plur.)

2 pers. plur. (*kallens*).

böjes. ” ” ” ”

” ” (*böjens*).

tros. ” ” ” ”

” ” (*trons*).

bindes. ” ” ” ”

” ” (*bindens*).

Imperfect.

kallades.

2 pers. plur. (*kalladens*).

böjdes.

” ” (*böjdens*).

trodde.

” ” (*troddens*).

bund.

1 and 3 pers. plur. *bundos*.

2 ” ” *bundens*

Compound Tenses.

Sing.	<i>har, hade kallats, or blifvit kallad.</i>			
Plur.	<i>hafva, hade</i>	„	„	„
Sing.	<i>har, hade böjts</i>	„	„	<i>böjd.</i>
Plur.	<i>hafva, hade</i>	„	„	„
Sing.	<i>har, hade trofts</i>	„	„	<i>trodd.</i>
Plur.	<i>hafva, hade</i>	„	„	„
Sing.	<i>har, hade bundit</i>	„	„	<i>bunden.</i>
Plur.	<i>hafva, hade</i>	„	„	„

Deponents are conjugated after the passive form, while they have an active significance; as, *minnas*, 'to remember,' *jag minnas*, 'I remember.'

Some deponents are merely the passive of some other reflective active verb; as, *förifras*, 'to be in a passion,' from *förifra sig*, 'to put oneself in a passion.' Others have no relation to any corresponding active verb; as, *hoppas*, 'to hope.'

Most intransitive verbs are without the passive; as, *falla*, 'to fall,' *hända*, 'to happen,' etc., and such verbs may generally be used as impersonals; as, *det faller sig svårt*, 'it is difficult;' *det hände mig*, 'it happened to me.'

Intransitives may be used in some cases in the passive when they have an impersonal sense; as, *det dansas här i huset*, 'there is dancing going on in the house.'

For an explanation of the principal forms of deviations from the normal modes of conjugation, see Part II.

PREPOSITIONS. (*Förord.*)

The chief prepositions are :—

<i>af</i> , of, by.	<i>å</i> , <i>på</i> , on, upon.
<i>efter</i> , after.	<i>åt</i> , to, at, for.
<i>bland</i> , among.	<i>sedan</i> , after.
<i>från</i> , from.	<i>till</i> , to, till, at.
<i>för</i> , for, before.	<i>undan</i> , away, from.
<i>utför</i> , down.	<i>mot</i> , against.
<i>utan</i> , without.	<i>nära</i> , near.
<i>förbi</i> , by, past.	<i>ofvan</i> , above.
<i>genom</i> , through.	<i>om</i> , about.
<i>hos</i> , at the house of.	<i>under</i> , under.
<i>i</i> , <i>inom</i> , in, within.	<i>utom</i> , without.
<i>jämte</i> , near by, beside.	<i>ur</i> , <i>utur</i> , out of.
<i>omkring</i> , round.	<i>vid</i> , by, near.

CONJUNCTIONS. (*Bindeord.*)

The chief conjunctions are :—

	Simple.	Compound.
<i>och</i> , and.	<i>då</i> , then.	<i>ej heller</i> , neither.
<i>men</i> , but.	<i>utan</i> , unless.	<i>både och</i> , also, as well as.
<i>eller</i> , or.	<i>när</i> , when.	<i>så som</i> , as.
<i>samt</i> , with.	<i>dertill</i> , thereto.	<i>i fall</i> , in case.
<i>äfven</i> , also.	<i>derför</i> , therefore.	<i>som om</i> , as if.
<i>ty</i> , for.	<i>ehuru</i> , although.	<i>emedan</i> , since.
<i>om</i> , in case.	<i>att</i> , that.	<i>således</i> , so.

INTERJECTIONS. (*Utropsord.*)

O ! ah ! ack ! åh ! hå ! nå ! hurra ! O ve !

Some are imitative sounds of noises ; as, *Kling klang ! klatseh ! kras ! puff !* Some are merely elliptical renderings of invocations, oaths, etc. ; as, *Gunås !* (*Gud nåde os*, ‘ God have mercy on us ’) ; *Kors !* (‘ the Cross ’) ; *Vassera tre !* (*Vår Herras trä*, ‘ our Lord’s tree-cross ’) ; *bevars !* (*bevare oss !* ‘ Preserve us ! ’), ‘ Oh dear ! ’

PART II.

ON THE USE AND CHARACTER OF THE
DIFFERENT PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

The Indefinite Article *en*, m., f., *ett*, n., ‘a,’ ‘an,’ is merely the unaccented form of the indefinite pronoun *en*, *ett*, ‘one,’ which is the same as the numeral *en*, *ett*, ‘one.’

In Old Northern there is no trace of the use of a distinct indefinite article, the earliest representative of which was the indefinite pronoun *einn*, ‘one,’ *einhverr*, ‘each one.’ From these have been derived the modern Scandinavian *en*, *ett*.

The plural *ena*, ‘ones,’ ‘some,’ is used to express surprise or contempt; as, *det är ena obegripliga flickor*, ‘they are incomprehensible girls!’

This article is in many respects governed by the same rules as in English. Thus it directly precedes the noun which it indicates; as, *en gosse*, ‘a boy;’ *en blomma*, ‘a flower;’ *ett hus*, ‘a house;’ while where the noun is qualified by an adjective, it precedes the latter; as, *en ädel fiende*, ‘a noble foe;’ *en god bok*, ‘a good book;’ *ett stort haf*, ‘a great sea.’

It is not used, however, where a person’s rank, profession,

or calling is indicated, unless the latter be qualified by an adjective; as, *han är general*, 'he is a general;' *min vän är EN TAPPER officer*, 'my friend is a brave officer;' *prestens son är läkare*, 'the clergyman's son is a doctor;' *gossen skall bli smed*, 'the boy is to be a smith.'

THE DEFINITE ARTICLES.

In the Old Northern there was no distinct definite article till a comparatively late period, when its place was supplied by the use of the demonstrative pronoun —

hinn, m., *hin*, f., *hint* (*hitt*), n., singular, this, that;

hinir, ... *hinar*, ... *hin*, ... plural, these, those;

which either followed the noun in an independent form, as *Sæmundr hinn frodi*, 'the wise Sæmund,' or was affixed to it with the *h* and final *n* dropped for euphony, as *hestir*, 'the horse.' In conformity with this process of adaptation, the modern Scandinavian tongues have used the demonstrative pronoun *den*, *det*, *de*, 'this,' 'that,' etc., as a definite independent article, pronounced without the vowel-stress that marks the former. In the earlier forms of Swedish this unaccented pronoun generally followed the noun which it defined, and came in process of time to be incorporated with it in the form of the suffixes *-en* or *-n*, m., f.; *-et* or *-t*, n. sing.; *-ne*, *-na*, *-en* or *-a*, pl., which now constitute one of the most distinctive characteristics of the language.

Swedish thus possesses two distinct forms of the definite article, the one independent, as *den blomma*, 'the flower,'

and the other supplemental and affixed, as *blomman*, 'the flower.' The suffixes, which must accord in number and gender with the noun with which they are amalgamated, thus simply but completely represent the English definite article 'the;' as, *skalden*, 'the bard;' *blomman*, f., 'the flower;' *namnet*, n., 'the name;' *riket*, 'the kingdom;' *skalderna*, 'the bards;' *blommorna*, 'the flowers;' *namnen*, 'the names;' *rikena*, 'the kingdoms;' *skald*, *blomma*, etc., without such terminals, being indefinite, as 'bard,' 'flower,' etc.

Nouns used in an abstract sense take the article in Swedish where it is omitted in English; as, *lifvet är kort*, '(the) life is short;' *vinet pressas ur drufvor*, '(the) wine is extracted from grapes;' *hvad kostar smöret i dag?* 'what does (the) butter cost to-day?'

The affix is used with some names of countries and places; as for example: *Italien*, '(the) Italy;' *Alperna*, 'the Alps;' *Scandinavien*, 'Scandinavia;' and with certain titles; as, *Riksrådet* '(councillor)' *Lynberg*; *Presidenten Wrangel*. But it is not used with *konung*, 'king;' *furste*, 'prince;' *greve*, 'count;' *Herr*, 'Mr.;' *Löjtnant*, 'lieutenant;' nor with any feminine titles; as, *drottning*, 'queen;' *Fru*, 'Mrs.;' *Fröken*, *Jungfru*, 'Miss;' 'Madam,' etc.

When *Herr* precedes another title, the latter takes the terminal article; as, *har Herr greven varit i London?* 'have you been in London, count?'

When a title or professional designation precedes the name of the person addressed, the former has the final article; as, *Docenten Almquist*.

The article is omitted when the noun is preceded and governed by a genitive; as, *qvinnans pligt är att älska sina barn*, 'a woman's duty (the duty of a woman) is to love her children.'

The affix-article is not used when the noun is preceded by a relative or interrogative pronoun; as, *hvilken pojke var det?* 'what boy was that?'

Swedish requires that the terminal article should be added to the noun, even when the latter is preceded by an adjective with the independent article, *den, det, de*, 'the;'
as, *det behagade ej DEN lilla prinsessan*, 'this did not please the little princess.'

This pleonastic method of construction is also met with when the noun is preceded by the demonstrative pronoun, *den, det, de*, 'that,' 'those;'
as, *den mannen skulle jag vilja lära känna*, 'that man I should like to know.'

In the older forms of the language the suffix-article was generally omitted in such modes of construction, as may be seen from certain familiar expressions still current; as, *i de äldsta tider*, 'in the olden times.'

The use of the definite article before a noun, where the latter is not qualified by an adjective, is regarded as a Germanism, and is of frequent occurrence in the Scriptures, which in many particulars reflect the German literary influences to which the earlier translators had been subjected; thus we find *de Romare*, 'the Romans;'
de Kōlösser, 'the Colossians,' instead of the more genuinely Northern construction '*Romarne*,' '*Kolossoerne*.'

As a general rule it may be assumed that the terminal

suffix-article should be used wherever the English 'the' is required to define the noun; as, *jorden är rund*, the earth is round; *Såg du herrarne?* 'did you see the gentlemen?'

THE NOUN.

The noun agrees in gender and number with its predicate; as, *månen är klar*, 'the moon is bright;' *hästarne voro feta, men oxarne magra*, 'the horses were fat, but the oxen were lean.'

In simple sentences the subject noun precedes the verb; as, *jag ser flickan*, 'I see the girl.' But it follows the verb:—

1. In interrogatives; as, *hvarför ligger inte barnet?* 'why does not the child go to bed?'

2. In secondary sentences; as, *när flickan har något godt, så delar hon alltid med sig åt andra*, 'when the girl has anything good, she always shares it with others.'

3. When some assertion made by, or in reference to, the subject precedes the latter; as, *det är en öfversättning*, SER JAG, 'it is a translation, I see.'

4. When the subject follows the adverbial part of the sentence; as, *samma dag* UPPLÄSTE HAN *öfversättningen*, 'on the same day he read out the translation;' *förut* HADE HAN *hållit arbetet hemligt för dem*, 'before that, he had kept the work a secret from them.'

Elliptically the subject may be put into the accusative with an infinitive; as, *han* ANSÅGS VARA *en rik man*, 'he was regarded as a rich man;' *jag såg henne komma*, 'I saw her come.'

The genitive may be expressed by the use, not merely

of the inflectional *s*, as *qvinnans barn*, 'the woman's child,' but also by numerous prepositions, as *bland*, *till*, *af*, *efter*, etc.; as, *son till qvinnan*, 'the woman's son;' *hon är enka efter en prest*, 'she is a clergyman's widow;' *tre af oss*, 'three of us;' *den yngsta bland flickorna*, 'the youngest of the girls;' *kärleken till Gud*, 'the love of God.'

Where several nouns stand in apposition, the last only takes the genitive form; as, *kejsar Karl den Stores efterkommande*, 'the descendants of Charles the Great.'

After words expressing quantity the genitive is not used, although implied, such words being merely put in apposition with the nouns which they govern; as, *en hop soldater*, 'a number (of) soldiers;' *ett par handskar*, 'a pair (of) gloves;' *ett glas vin*, 'a glass (of) wine.'

The genitive is used after *hos*, 'at,' and in familiar parlance when a person's family or house is understood; as, *hon är hos prestens*, 'she is at the clergyman's;' *vi så sett doktors*, 'we saw the doctor's (family).' In some cases the genitive is used directly before the noun by which it is governed; as, *en ÄRANS man*, 'a man of honour;' *en sexton ÅRS flicka*, 'a girl of sixteen.'

The dative may be expressed simply by position; as, *Herren gaf BONDEN brefvet*, 'the gentleman gave (to) the peasant the letter;' *arbetet är oss nyttigt*, 'work is good for us.'

It may be expressed by *åt*, 'at;' *för*, 'for;' as, *Smeden skrattade åt sitt eget infall*, 'the smith laughed at his own fancy;' *för hvem är arbetet nyttigt?* 'for (or to) whom is

labour good?' *gif äpplet åt honom*, (or *gif honom äpplet*,) 'give him the apple.'

The objective may be used with an infinitive, as in Latin, in the place of a subjective with its predicate; as, *Jag anser MIG UPPFYLLA min skyldighet*, 'I consider that I am doing my duty.'

In regard to the five declensions of nouns adopted in modern Swedish, it may be well to draw attention to the following points:—

1. The *First Declension* includes all feminine nouns ending in *a*. Of these, some were masculines in the older forms of the language, and had in some of their cases the termination *u* (*o*,) which is still met with; as, *närvaro*, 'presence;' *frånvaro*, 'absence.' Some of these words may be used both with the present feminine and the older masculine termination; as, *ådra* or *åder*, 'vein.'

2. The *Second Declension*, which includes both masculines and feminines, has upwards of 600 of the former gender which are monosyllabic, and end in a consonant. Some have no plural; as, *gråt*, 'weeping;' *kål*, 'cabbage.' Most words in *sel* are without the plural; as, *känsl*, 'sense,' 'perception;' *trängsel*, 'crowd.' *Moder* and *dotter*, belonging to this declension, change the radical vowel in the plural, as, *mödrar*, 'mothers;' *döttrar*, 'daughters.' Here it may be remarked that many words belonging to the other declensions similarly make their plural in an *Umlaut*, or change of the radical vowel; as, *bonde*, pl. *bönder*, 'peasants;' *fader*, pl. *fäder*, 'fathers;' *broder*, pl. *bröder*, 'brothers;' etc.

3. The *Third Declension*, which includes nouns of all genders, contains a large proportion of foreign words. The termination *-er* in the plural, which is its distinctive character, is unknown in genuine Swedish words of the neuter gender, and is due to German or Danish influences.

4. The *Fourth Declension*, to which belong only neuter nouns ending in a vowel, includes the neuter nouns of the older form of the language ending in *a* and other vowels, which early in the eighteenth century began to acquire the plural termination *-n*, which is now the characteristic distinction of this declension.

5. The *Fifth Declension*, which includes masculine and neuter nouns, remains unchanged in the plural, although there is a tendency among modern writers to add *-er* or *-r* to express the plural; as, *svarander* instead of *svarande*, 'defendants.'

Many nouns vary in declension either from uncertainty of gender or from difference of meaning; as, *bolag*, n. sing., *bolag*, m. pl., 'partnership.'

Many nouns are of irregular declension; as, *sko*, m., *skor*, pl., 'shoe;' *fot*, m., *fötter*, pl., 'foot;' *öga*, n., *ögon*, pl., 'eye;' *öra*, n., *öron*, pl., 'ear.'

In these instances the apparent divergencies from the established rules are dependent on the declension originally followed by the word in the Old Northern.

Similar traces of the ancient construction are to be found in certain words and expressions which retain the termination of the original genitive, as, among many others, in *giftoman*, 'guardian' (giver in marriage);

kyrkogård, 'churchyard;' *i förmågo af*, 'in virtue of.' Thus, too, in the expression *i lagom tid*, 'in good time,' we have a survival of an old dative form.

The tendency of the spoken language is to disregard the older grammatical distinction of masculine, feminine and neuter, and to comprehend the two former under one *common* gender. Thus in speaking of inanimate objects, and even of animals, it is usual to refer to them as *den*, 'this, that,' instead of *han*, 'he,' and *hon*, 'she.'

Numerous divergencies between the written and the spoken language are observable in the tendency to lessen the number of declensions, by using the termination *-er* to mark the plural of many words for which grammatical rules demand a different ending. This is more especially the case in regard to neuters belonging to the fifth declension, but a similar practice prevails in reference to the plural of feminines belonging to the first declension, in which the terminal *-or* is frequently changed to *-er* in the spoken language.

Abstract nouns, or foreign words ending in *an* or *en*, do not take the affix-article; as, *början*, 'beginning,' 'the beginning;' *examen*, 'examination,' 'the examination.'

When an adjective is preceded by the independent article *den*, *det*, *de*, it may be used in the sense of a noun; as, *den flitige belönas*, 'the diligent (man, or individual, understood) is rewarded;' *den femtonde är snart inne*, 'the fifteenth (of the month) will soon be here.'

ADJECTIVES.

The masculine singular and plural termination *-e* is generally changed to *-a* for the sake of euphony in speaking. It should, however, be retained when the adjective is used as a noun, or when it follows the latter as a distinctive cognomen, or is used as a vocative; as, *den gode*, 'the good (man);' *de vise*, 'the wise (men);' *Gustaf Adolf den store*, 'Gustavus Adolphus the Great;' *I ädle män!* 'ye noble men!' Where the adjective is used to express a noun, it takes *s* in the genitive; as, *de gamles son*, 'the old people's son.'

Some adjectives are defective or irregular in their mode of declension; as, *grå*, 'grey,' which may remain unchanged, or take an *a* in the plural; as, *grå ögon* or *gråa ögon*, 'grey eyes.' *Små*, although the plural of *liten*, *litet*, 'little,' may be used in the singular masculine and feminine in a collective sense; as, *små fisk*, 'small fish;' *småskog*, m., 'underwood.' As a noun or an adverb, *smått* is of common occurrence; as, *Jag har smått om tid*, 'I am pinched for time;' *det regnar smått*, 'it is (a small rain) drizzling.'

Survivals of older forms are to be found in such expressions as, *till fullo*, 'in full;' *på ljusan dag*, 'in broad daylight.'

Adjectives ending in *a*, *e*, *se*; as, *bra* (abbr. of *braf*), 'fine;' *lika*, 'like;' *öde*, 'desert;' *gångse*, 'current,' do not admit of being declined.

A similar rule applies to present participles and adverbs

used in the sense of adjectives; as, *ett leende barn*, 'a laughing child;' *inhyses hjon*, 'a dependant,' 'a person living free of cost in another person's house;' *inbördes krig*, 'intestine war.'

Certain superlatives are used only in prayer or invocation, and in epistolary and official communications; as, *den aller Högste*, 'the Most High;' *stormäktigst*, 'most mighty;' *allernådigst*, 'most gracious;' *tropligtigst*, 'most obedient;' *underdånigst*, 'most humbly.'

The comparative degree may be expressed by the help of the conjunction *än*, 'than;' as, *Adolf är äldre än sin syster Maria*, 'Adolphus is older than his sister Mary.'

A comparison between two persons or things is not expressed with the comparative but the superlative; as, *hvilken af de tvänne kvinnorna är yngst?* 'which is the younger of the two women?'

As in English, a certain definite preposition must follow the adjective, to give it the special meaning required; as, *ledsen vid*, 'weary of;' *glad öfver*, 'glad of;' *kunnig i*, 'conversant with.'

The preposition may be omitted with some adjectives; as, *Albert är mäktig det svenska språket*, 'Albert is master (of) the Swedish language;' *min Moder blef henne qvitt*, 'my mother got rid (ot) her.'

THE NUMERALS. (*Räkneord.*)

The cardinal numbers (*grundtal*) are:—

1. <i>en, ett.</i>	16. <i>sexton.</i>
2. <i>två (tu, tvänne).</i>	17. <i>sjutton.</i>
3. <i>tre (trenne).</i>	18. <i>aderton.</i>
4. <i>fyra.</i>	19. <i>nitton.</i>
5. <i>fem.</i>	20. <i>tjugu.</i>
6. <i>sex.</i>	30. <i>trettio.</i>
7. <i>sju.</i>	40. <i>fyrtio (fyratio).</i>
8. <i>åtta.</i>	50. <i>femtio.</i>
9. <i>nio.</i>	60. <i>sextio.</i>
10. <i>tio.</i>	70. <i>sjuttio.</i>
11. <i>elfva.</i>	80. <i>åttio (åttatio).</i>
12. <i>tolf.</i>	90. <i>nittio.</i>
13. <i>tretton.</i>	100. <i>hundra.</i>
14. <i>fjorton.</i>	1000. <i>tusen.</i>
15. <i>femton.</i>	

The cardinal numbers are indeclinable except *en, ett*, which may be used in the sense of an indefinite pronoun; as, *den ene*, ‘the one;’ *de ena*, ‘the ones.’ *Hundra* and *tusen* may be used as nouns. The old neuter *tu* may be used in some cases; as, *i tu*, ‘in two;’ *tu par*, ‘two pairs.’ The old masculine nominative *tver* (*tve*) occurs in compound words; as, *tvetydig*, ‘ambiguous.’

The *o* in *nio* and *tio*, and the *u* in *tjugu*, are usually replaced in common parlance by *e*; as, *nie*, *tie*, *tjuge*, while

ti similarly replaces the *tio* in the higher numerals; as, *tretti*, *fyrsti*, *femti*, etc.

Between 20 and 100 the lesser number precedes the greater when *och*, 'and,' is used; as, *en och sextio*, 61, but when *och*, 'and,' is not used, the larger number precedes the smaller; as, *trettio fem*, 35.

The ordinal numbers (*ordingstal*) are:—

1st. <i>förste</i> (a).	16th. <i>sextonde</i> .
2nd. <i>andre</i> (a).	17th. <i>sjuttonde</i> .
3rd. <i>tredje</i> .	18th. <i>adertonde</i> .
4th. <i>fjerde</i> .	19th. <i>nittonde</i> .
5th. <i>femte</i> .	20th. <i>tjugonde</i> .
6th. <i>sjette</i> .	30th. <i>trettionde</i> .
7th. <i>sjunde</i> .	40th. <i>fyr tionde</i> .
8th. <i>åttonde</i> .	50th. <i>femtionde</i> .
9th. <i>nionde</i> .	60th. <i>sextionde</i> .
10th. <i>tionde</i> .	70th. <i>sjuttonde</i> .
11th. <i>elfte</i> .	80th. <i>åttionde</i> .
12th. <i>tolfte</i> .	90th. <i>nittionde</i> .
13th. <i>trettonde</i> .	100th. <i>hundra</i> .
14th. <i>fjortonde</i> .	1000th. <i>tusende</i> .
15th. <i>femtonde</i> .	

Excepting *förste* (a) and *andre* (a), the ordinal numbers are indeclinable. In regard to order of precedence, they follow the same rule as the cardinal numbers; as, *han är på första och femtionde året*, 'he is in his fifty-first year;' *hon kom den tjuguförsta*, 'she came on the twenty-first.'

A fractional amount is made to refer to the greater, and not the lesser number ; as, *klockan är tre quarter på fyra*, 'it is a quarter (three-quarters on) to four ;' *klockan half fem*, 'half-past four ;' *half annan*, 'one and a half.' Where *och*, 'and,' is used, the position of the fractional part is altered in such sentences ; as, *tre och en half mil*, 'three miles and a half ;' *fem och ett halft pund kött*, 'five and a half pounds of meat.'

The ordinal numbers may take *s* in the genitive ; as, *Karl den tolfte's död*, 'Charles the XIIth's death.'

In common parlance the word *stycken*, 'pieces,' is often added to the numeral in defining persons as well as things ; as, *de voro tio, tolf stycken*, 'there were ten or twelve of them.'

'The former,' 'latter,' 'last,' are expressed by *den förre*, *senare*, *siste* ; while certain fractional and multiple terms, such as, 'a third,' 'a fourth,' are rendered by *en tredjedel*, *en fjerdedel* ; 'twofold,' 'threefold,' etc., by *tvåfaldig*, *trefaldig*, etc.

PRONOUNS.

The use of the proper pronoun in addressing others presents considerable difficulty in Swedish, which may be said to be passing through a transition period in regard to the ceremonial formulæ of speech. The obsequious deference to rank and social standing enforced in past times, seems, however, to be so far giving way in Sweden, as to warrant the hope that one uniform mode of address may soon be adopted among Swedes of all classes.

The second person *du*, while used in prayer, and between the nearest relatives much the same in Swedish as in German, is not unfrequently superseded between parents and children and near relatives by the name or designation of the individual addressed ; as, *Vil Anna ha rosen ?* ‘Will you have the rose, Anna?’ *Har Papp a sin pipe ?* ‘Have you got your pipe, papa?’

Ni is commonly used in narratives, novels, etc., to express the term ‘you’ in conversations between two persons, and it is used in correspondence between acquaintances, but it has not been very generally accepted as a mode of social address. *Er, eder*, are still more commonly used than *ni* in epistolary and social intercourse. More frequently than either of these simple forms of the personal pronoun, the title or name of the individual addressed is used with the third person of the verb ; as, *Grefven befinner sig icke väl i dag ?* ‘Are you not well to-day, Count?’ *Fruen såg mig i går ?* ‘Did you not see me yesterday, madam (or Mrs. —)?’ *Ja visst, jag såg herren*, ‘Yes, certainly I saw you, sir (or Mr. —)’; *Har doktoren varit i Stockholm ?* ‘Have you been in Stockholm, Doctor?’

The pronouns *han*, ‘he,’ *hon*, ‘she,’ are still occasionally used in addressing inferiors, but *ni* is more frequently used by masters and employers to those in their service.

Ni has been derived from the terminal letter *n* of the second person plural of verbs, and the pronoun *i*, ‘you’ or ‘ye;’ as *tron i*, ‘believe ye,’ corrupted into *tro ni*.

Min herr is used as ‘sir,’ *mine herrar*, as ‘gentlemen.’ *Herrskapet*, ‘master and mistress,’ is often used to include

persons of both sexes, in addressing equals no less than superiors; as, *Hur många personer är herrskapet?* 'How many of you are there?'

Fru, Fröken, Mrs., Madam, Miss, are respectively used with the third person in addressing a married or unmarried lady. Ladies take the rank of their husbands and share in their social designations; as, *Generalinna*, 'Mrs. General;'
Prestinna, 'the clergyman's wife (Mrs. Pastor).'

The reflective pronoun *sig* may be used to refer to the third person in the plural, as well as the singular; as, *gossarne öfva sig*, 'the boys are practising (themselves):' *hon närmade sig presten*, 'she drew (herself) near the clergyman.'

The possessive pronoun *sin, sitt, sine*, 'his,' 'hers,' 'its,' can only be used in the subjective reflective sense, while *hans, hennes, dess*, have an objective significance; as, *han går hem till de sina*, 'he is going home to his own children (or family);' *jag visste ej hans son var död*, 'I did not know that his son was dead.'

The possessive is sometimes used in the place of the personal pronoun in interjections and familiar expressions of endearment, lament, etc.; as, *DIN söda lilla ängel*, 'thou sweet little angel!' *MIN stackare!* 'poor me!'

The demonstrative pronouns *den, det, de*, when combined with *här*, 'here,' and *der*, 'there,' indicate respectively 'this' and 'that;' as, *det HÄR träd är högre än det DER*, 'this tree is higher than that one.' *Det* is used impersonally in the sense of 'there;' as, *det har varit en tiggare här*, 'there has been a beggar here.'

Denne and *den samme*, 'that one,' 'the same,' have a more demonstrative character than *den*.

Ho, 'who,' is chiefly used in biblical or poetical language; *hvem* in common parlance.

Hvilken, *hvad för*, *hvilken som*, are all used as relatives; as, *jag vet ej hvilken som kommer, eller hvad som vore bäst att göra*, 'I do not know who is coming, or what would be best to do.'

The prefix *e* gives the same significance to relatives as is derived in English from the addition of 'ever;' as, *eho*, 'whoever;' *ehvad*, 'whatever;' *ehurudan*, 'who or whatever;' *hvilken än*, *hvem än*, etc., have much the same significance.

The relative *som* is indeclinable, and may be used for all genders; as, *här är mannen som önskar tala med Er*, 'here is the man, who wishes to speak to you;' *min broder har sålt det huset som han köpte i Juni*, 'my brother has sold the house which he bought last June.'

The Old Northern demonstrative form *y* (*ty*), 'that,' is traceable in *dylik*, 'the like' (such), and occurs in such expressions as, *efter ty som säges*, 'according to what is said;' *i ty fall*, 'in that case.' The Old Northern gen. pl. *þeirra* is traceable in such words as *endera*, 'one of them;' *bäggedera*, 'both of them;' *någondera*, 'some of them,' etc.

The pronoun must agree in gender and number with the noun which it represents; as, *Hvar är flickan?* *Hon är i trädgården*, 'Where is the girl? She is in the orchard.' In some cases, however, the pronoun follows the natural rather than the grammatical gender; as, *Har du set statsrådet?*

Nej, HAN är sjuk, 'Have you seen the councillor? No, he is ill.'

VERBS.

In a simple affirmative sentence the verb follows its subject, with which it agrees in number and person; as, *min moder gaf tjenaren brevet,* 'my mother gave the servant the letter;' *hans fader och broder hafva (ha) afrest,* 'his father and brother have gone away.'

In secondary and interrogative sentences, the verb precedes its subject; as, *De sista åren af Gustafs regering förflöto i ro,* *UNDERTAGER MAN ett krig med Ryssland,* 'The last years of the reign of Gustavus passed in peace, if we except a war with Russia.' *Kommer icke soldaten här?* 'Is the soldier not coming here?'

Where the sentence begins with an adverb, the verb precedes its subject; as, *derpå begaf han sig till generalen,* 'thereupon he betook himself to the general.'

The indicative present is used to express a certain or conditional future as well as a mere present; as, *min son kommer i afton,* 'my son will come this evening;' *kommer han, så går jag icke,* 'if he should come, I will not go.'

This tense is also used instead of the preterite or imperfect, to express a continued action at a past period; as, *jag bor i Stockholm sedan min ungdom,* 'I have lived in Stockholm from my youth upwards.'

On the other hand, the preterite is sometimes used in cases where in English the indicative present is employed; as, *det var lustig!* 'that's a good joke!'

The compound tenses are sometimes used instead of the future; as, *jag har strax slutat*, 'I shall have done immediately.'

This use of the compound instead of the simple tenses is regarded as a Germanism which should be avoided; thus the sentence *Konungen HAR i går HÅLLIT statsråd*, would be more correctly rendered *Konungen HÖLL statsråd i går*, 'the king held a council of state yesterday.'

The conjunctive is not much used in modern Swedish, its place being often taken by the various defective auxiliaries, which constitute a striking characteristic of the language; as, *må, manne, måste*, 'may;' *må det gå dig väl!* 'good betide thee!' *manne någon gifver mig det!* 'perhaps some one may give it to me!'

It is used in an optative sense in a few forms of expression; as, *Gud välsigne dig*, 'may God bless thee!' *länge lefve konungen*, 'long live the king!'

The imperative is often expressed by the help of the auxiliary *få*, 'to get,' 'must;' as, *du får ej gå*, 'you must not go!' 'do not go!'

The auxiliary *att hafva* is often omitted before the past participle in compound tenses; as, *sedan solen (har) gått ned, inträder mörkret*, 'when the sun has gone down, darkness comes on;' *skräddaren skulle sytt gossen en rock*, 'the tailor should have made the boy a coat.'

The infinitive is often used in the place of a gerund; as, *han läser för att lära*, 'he reads for the sake of learning;' *consten att måla*, 'the art of painting.' *Att*, 'to,' may be omitted before the infinitive when it constitutes the thing-

object of a personal object ; as, *min broder lärde mig simma*, 'my brother taught me to swim.'

The participle present is sometimes changed to the passive form in such sentences as, *han kom ridandes*, 'he came riding.'

It may also be used adverbially or as a preposition ; as, *luften är tryckande het*, 'the air is oppressively hot ;' *ANGÅENDE denna vigtiga sak*, 'concerning this important matter.'

This participle, which always ends in *ande* or *ende*, is very commonly used in the sense of an adjective ; as, *en svinlande höjd*, 'a dizzy height.'

The past participle, which ends in *d*, *t*, or *en*, may be used similarly ; as, *en förtjent man*, 'a deserving man ;' *den älskade qvinnan*, 'the beloved woman ;' *en erfaren läkare*, 'an experienced doctor.'

The supine, which always ends in *t*, and has been derived from the neuter of the perfect participle, is always used in conjunction with the verb *hafva*, 'to have ;' as, *han har tänkt på henne*, 'he has thought of her.'

An impersonal passive or deponent is used in the following manner : *det dansades hela natten*, 'dancing was going on all night ;' *ännu mer förvånades han*, 'he was still more surprised.'

Transitive verbs generally admit of being used in the passive as well as the active form, as, *älska*, *älskas*, 'to love,' 'to be loved ;' but intransitive verbs can usually only be employed in an impersonal form in the passive, when they acquire a significance peculiar to the Scandi-

navian languages ; as, *det dansas här i afton*, 'there will be dancing here this evening.' They may, however, be used with *är* and *var* in an active sense ; as, *konungen ÄR AFREST till Norge*, 'the king has gone to Norway.'

In Old Swedish the passive was expressed by the use of the auxiliaries *verda* (*varða*), 'to be,' as it may still be rendered by *vara*, or more generally by *blifva*, 'to be;' as, *han har blifvit sårad*, 'he has been wounded,' instead of *han har sårats*.

Some verbs can only be used reflectively ; as, *att beflita sig*, 'to strive;' many verbs admit of being used both reflectively and actively ; as, *att inbilla sig*, 'to imagine;' *man bör icke inbilla en annan sådan något*, 'one ought not to make any one believe such a thing.'

Compound verbs are generally declined like the corresponding verbs from which they have been derived ; as, *håller*, *höll*, and *anhåller*, *anhöll*, etc., 'hold,' and 'detain.' But where they have been derived from German, or other foreign sources, they do not follow the inflection of the corresponding Swedish verb ; as, *hushålla*, 'to keep house,' which is not derived directly from *hus*, 'house,' and *hålla*, 'to hold,' but from the German '*haushalten*,' and makes *husholdte*.

Verbs which can be used both transitively and intransitively generally follow the second conjugation in the former and the fourth conjugation in the latter case ; as, *han hjälpte andra och stjelpste sig sjelf*, 'he helped others and ruined himself;' *det halp icke, han stalp*, 'there was no help for it, he was ruined.'

Some verbs can be used both as intransitives and imper-

sonal reflectives ; as, *det får han ångra*, 'he will repent of that;' *det ångrar mig*, 'I regret.'

The irregularities of Swedish verbs scarcely admit of being reduced to any definite classification, but are dependent on various conditions, such as a foreign origin ; mere disregard of grammatical construction ; or retention of some only of the characteristics of the Old Northern, as may be seen from the following examples :

<i>att bringa</i> ,	to bring,	<i>bragte</i> ,	<i>bragt</i> .
„ <i>förgäta</i> ,	„ forget,	<i>förgat</i> ,	<i>förgätit</i> .
„ <i>dö</i> ,	„ die,	<i>dog</i> ,	<i>dött</i> .
„ <i>gå</i> ,	„ go,	<i>gick</i> ,	<i>gått</i> .
„ <i>ligga</i> ,	„ lie,	<i>låg</i> ,	<i>legat</i> .
„ <i>qväda</i> ,	„ sing,	<i>qvad</i> ,	<i>qvädit</i> .
„ <i>se</i> ,	„ see,	<i>såg</i> ,	<i>sett</i> .
„ <i>sofva</i> ,	„ sleep,	<i>sof</i> ,	<i>sofvit</i> .
„ <i>tälja</i> ,	„ count,	<i>talde</i> ,	<i>talt</i> .
„ <i>veta</i> ,	„ know,	<i>visste</i> ,	<i>vetat</i> .
„ <i>äta</i> ,	„ eat,	<i>ät</i> ,	<i>ätit</i> .

Compound verbs are either separable or inseparable ; as, *att tillhöra*, or *att höra till*, 'to belong to,' and *att beklage*, 'to complain.' To the former class belong verbs composed of a preposition, adjective, or other independent part of speech ; as, *att genomborra*, 'to bore through,' *att frigöra*, 'to free;' while to the latter belong generally all verbs compounded of a particle and another verb ; as, *att erkänna*, 'to acknowledge.'

The first conjugation, which includes five-sixths of all the

Swedish verbs, embraces nearly all weak verbs having *a*, *o*, *u*, or *å* as their radical vowel, followed by a consonant; as, *fråga*, 'to ask.' To this conjugation belong also generally verbs compounded of particles, or having two or more syllables; as, *afskeda*, 'to dismiss;' *arbeta*, 'to labour.'

To the second conjugation belong many verbs having a soft radical vowel, as *e*, *i*, *y*, *ä*, or *ö*; as, *leda*, 'to lead;' *spilla*, 'to spill;' *pryda*, 'to adorn;' *svälla*, 'to swell;' *jöda*, 'to give birth to.'

The third conjugation, which now is without the final *a* in the infinitive, is of comparatively modern origin, that characteristic termination having been present in the Old Swedish; as, *att bo*, instead of *bo*, 'to dwell;' *att tro*, instead of *tro*, 'to believe.'

The fourth, or *strong* mode of conjugation, which is the most ancient and most flexible of any, comprises five distinct classes of verbs; as, (1) verbs in which the imperf. indicative ends in short *a*; (2) in long *a*; (3) in *o*; (4) in *e*; (5) in *ö*. As—

	Imp. Indic.	Past. Part.
<i>binda</i> , to bind,	<i>band</i> ,	<i>bundit</i> .
<i>gifva</i> , to give,	<i>gaf</i> ,	<i>gifvit</i> .
<i>taga</i> , to take,	<i>tog</i> ,	<i>tagit</i> .
<i>skriva</i> , to write,	<i>skref</i> ,	<i>skrifvit</i> .
<i>klyfva</i> , to cleave,	<i>klöf</i> ,	<i>klufvit</i> .

Some verbs may be declined according both to the first and the second form of conjugation; as, (*att*) *dela*, 'to share,' which may be written imperf. *delade* or *delte*, participle past *delat* or *delt*.

Other verbs vary between the other conjugations, as—

	Imperfect.	Supine.
(att) <i>duga</i> , to be fit for,	<i>dugde</i> or <i>dög</i> ,	<i>dugat</i> or <i>dugt</i> .
„ <i>heta</i> , to be called,	<i>hette</i> or <i>het</i> ,	<i>hetat</i> .
„ <i>lefva</i> , to live,	<i>lefde</i> or <i>lefte</i> ,	<i>lefvat</i> or <i>lefst</i> .

There is a tendency in modern Swedish to transfer verbs of the fourth or strong form of conjugation to the first or second weak form. Similarly, modern usage tends to reject the harder radical vowels in favour of their softer derivatives, taking *ä* for *å*, *ö* for *u*, etc.; while for the same considerations of euphony the *j* is frequently dropped, as in *böd*, originally *bjöd*, imperf. indicative of *bjuda*, ‘to bid;’ *söng*, originally *sjöng*, imp. ind. of *sjunga*, ‘to sing.’

Contractions are of frequent occurrence even among the best speakers and writers; as, *bli*, *ta*, *dra*, *gi*, for *blifva*, *taga*, *draga*, *gifva*; *blir*, *tar*, *drar*, for *blifver*, *tager*, *drager*, *giver*; and *vi*, *de bli*, *ta*, *dra*, *I blin*, *tan*, *dran*, for *vi*, *de blifva*, *taga*, *draga*, *I blifven*, *tagen*, *dragen*.

The personal termination *er* is always dropped in *gala*, ‘to crow;’ *mala*, ‘to grind;’ *fara*, *befara*, ‘to go, travel;’ *skära*, ‘to cut;’ *stjåla*, ‘to steal,’ etc.

ADVERBS. (*Omständighetsord*.)

The place of the adverb in Swedish is in many cases identical with that which it occupies in English; as, *den unga flickan talar väl*, ‘the young girl speaks well;’ *dagen derpå, gik han bort*, ‘the day after, he went away;’ *glädjen är förbi*, ‘the pleasure is over;’ *der du är, der vil jag vara!* ‘where you are, there I will be!’

The affirmative *ja* is used where no negative is involved, *jo* where the question is put in a negative form; as, *Var soldaten här i går?* 'Was the soldier here yesterday?' *Ja*, 'Yes.' *Var icke soldaten der?* 'Was not the soldier there?' *Jo*, 'Yes.' The word *ju* gives a confirmative or more emphatic significance to the sentence; as, *du var ju der i går?* 'you (surely) were there yesterday?' It is used in connection with comparative modes of expression, and may be rendered by 'the,' as, *ju för ju hellere*, 'the sooner the better.'

The negative *icke*, 'not,' is a modification of the Old Northern *gi* which also appears in *aldrig* (*aldrige*), 'never.' This and *ej*, *inte*, 'not,' often follow the verb both in questions and affirmatives; as, *Sjunger icke foglen?* 'Is not the bird singing?' *Lärkan sjunger icke*, 'The lark is not singing;' *Känner du inte igen doktorn här?* 'Do you not know the doctor again?' *Nej, jag kan inte erinra mig*, 'No, I cannot remember (him).'

Certain adverbs may be used in Swedish in the same attributive sense as in English; as, *endast Gud är allvetande*, 'only God is omniscient.'

Others may be used with a preposition in the sense of a noun; as, *jag har ej sett honom PÅ LÄNGE*, 'I have not seen him for a long time;' *du har fält nog af tårar*, 'you have shed enough tears.'

Some adverbs are used as relative or demonstrative pronouns; as, *det tidehvarf HVARI Luther framstod var en af de stora världshistoriska epoker*, 'the age in which Luther appeared marked one of the great historical epochs of the

world;’ *HVAREST vinet går in, der går vettet ut*, ‘where wine enters in, sense goes out.’

PREPOSITIONS. (*Förord*).

A preposition in Swedish generally precedes directly the noun which it governs; as, *nu blifver det en stor glädje på gården och i hela huset*, ‘now there will be great joy on the estate, and in the house.’

Some prepositions may follow the noun or pronoun; as, *det kan ske honom förutan*, ‘that may happen without him;’ *oss emellan sagdt, älskar jag henne icke*, ‘between ourselves, I do not care for her;’ *att gå om*, ‘to pass by;’ *systeren gjorde det mig emot*, ‘my sister did it against my wishes;’ *ni med*, ‘you and all.’

Many prepositions govern the genitive in accordance with the Old Northern construction; as, *till lands*, ‘by land;’ *till bords*, ‘to (table) dinner.’ This older form is also traceable in such expressions as, *tillhanda*, ‘to hand;’ *i somras*, ‘last summer;’ *i sommar*, ‘this summer;’ *om sommaren*, ‘in the summer;’ *i höstas*, ‘last autumn;’ *i höst*, ‘this autumn.’

The correct use of the prepositions presents considerable difficulty in Swedish. Thus, for instance, in rendering the English ‘of,’ a number of different prepositions are needed in accordance with the special nature of the relations or conditions referred to; as, *herren i huset*, ‘the master of the house;’ *släppen på rocken*, ‘the train of the dress;’ *skälet TILL*, ‘the reason of;’ *enkaman EFTER min syster*, ‘widower

of my sister ;' *tjenaren hos generalen*, 'the servant of the general ;' *full* MED, 'full of ;' AF *gammal familj*, 'of an old family ;' *en man* AF *snille*, 'a man of genius.'

Till still governs a genitive as in Old Swedish ; as, *till fots*, 'on foot ;' but the Swedish prepositions generally govern the dative or the accusative.

CONJUNCTIONS. (*Bindeord*.)

The conjunction *samt*, 'with,' 'also,' is frequently used in the place of 'and ;' as, *Generalen kom med grefven samt presten*, 'the general came with the count and the clergyman.'

Ej heller, 'nor,' is used after a negative ; as, *min fader vet det icke, ej heller min broder*, 'neither my father nor my brother knows it.'

Ej, or *icke blott*, 'not only,' is used in combination with *men*, 'but,' or *utan äfven*, 'but also,' 'but even ;' as, *ej blott min fader, men min broder vet det*, 'my brother knows it as well as my father ;' *icke blott fadren, utan äfven brodren trodde det*, 'not only the father, but the brother even believed it.'

Att, 'that,' often requires to be preceded by *än*, 'than,' or *för*, 'for ;' as, *barnet är yngre ÄN ATT det kunna resa allena*, 'the child is too young to be able to travel alone ;' *hon var alt för mycket nedslagen, för ATT hon skulle gå i sällskap*, 'she was much too depressed to go into society ;' *Svenskarne uppreste sig mot Kristian II. af Danmark, DERFÖR ATT han var en tyrann*, 'the Swedes rose against Christian II. of Denmark because he was a tyrant.'

Så sant som, hvar om icke, 'if not,' may be used in an elliptical sense; as, *jag är oskyldig, så sant mig Gud hjelpe*, 'I am innocent, so help me God.' *Om jag vinner spelet blir jag glad*, HVAR OM ICKE, *tröstar jag mig*, 'I shall be glad if I win the game, but if I do not, I shall console myself.' *Så* is often used at the beginning of a secondary sentence, to connect it with the primary sentence; as, *när min vän kommer så är jag väl tillfreds*, 'when my friend comes, I am well pleased;' *om vädret blir vackert, så kommer min syster i afton*, 'if the weather should be good, my sister will come this evening.'

Såsom, 'as,' is often used in the sense of 'namely;' as, *från Ostindien erhållas allahande kryddor, såsom peppar kanel*, etc., 'from the East Indies we obtain various spices, namely, pepper, cinnamon, 'etc. *Nämligen*, 'namely,' is, on the other hand, used in the sense of 'for,' 'because;' as, *hans beteende är oförklarligt; han har NÄMLIGEN alltid ansetts vara en hederlig man*, 'his conduct is inexplicable because he has always been regarded as an honest man.' *Ty*, may be similarly used; as, *Åskan är nyttig, ty hon rensar luften*, 'thunder is of use because it clears the air.'

Antingen—eller are used in the sense of 'whether'—'or;' as, *han har änu ej bestämt sig ANTINGEN han skall bli läkare ELLER jurist*, 'he has not yet decided if he will be a doctor or a lawyer.' The elliptical expression *vare sig*, 'be it,' may be similarly employed; as, *VARE SIG rik, VARE SIG fattig, så bör man njuta skydd aflagen*, 'whether it be rich, or poor, all ought to enjoy the protection of the law.'

The conversion of adverbs and prepositions into conjunc-

tions, and the post-position of prepositions, of both of which we subjoin a few additional examples, constitute peculiar features of Swedish, specially worthy of attention owing to the light which they throw on the origin of various idiomatic expressions in English.

Icke mannen, UTAN qvinnan förde ordet.

It was the woman and not the man who spoke.

Han sprang, ELLER snarare flög.

He sprang, or rather flew.

Han är för dem hvad han fordom varit.

He is the same to them as he formerly was.

Han är fegare, ÄN ATT han skulle våga försöket.

He is too cowardly to make the attempt.

Bäst jag språng, horde jag ett rop bakom mig.

As I ran (as I best could) I heard a cry behind me.

DET FÖRSTA han kommer hem, skall han köra Er på dörren.

As soon as he comes home, he will drive you out of doors.

ÄN regnar det, ÄN skiner solen.

It either rains, or the sun shines.

Gossen tar jag vård OM.

I will take charge of the boy

Oss EMELLAN sagdt, gjorde han mig EMOT.

Between ourselves, he acted against me.

Linné blef en furste i den vetenskap han egnade sig ÅT.

Linnæus was a prince in the science to which he devoted himself.

Han var frisk UTOM ATT *han haltade något.*

He was fresh and cool, although he had not stopped on the way.

HURU lärd han ÄN är, förstår han icke detta.

However learned he may be, he does not understand that.

Luften är icke varm, OAKTADT solen skiner.

The air is not warm, although (notwithstanding that) the sun shines.

Hon såg mig AN.

She looked at me.

HVAD ÄN må inträffa.

Whatever (then) may happen.

Dagen FÖR ÄN han för.

The day before (than) he started.

At tage sig bra UT.

To look well.

Han tar rocken PÅ.

He puts on his coat.

Hvem tar ni mig FÖR?

Who do you take me for?

Här tar vägen AF.

Here the road turns off.

Det är ingenting at tale OM.

It is not worth speaking of.

BARA jag viste sanheten !

If I only knew the truth !

Man gör framsteg DERIGENOM ATT man är flitig.

One makes progress by being diligent.

OLDER SWEDISH MODES OF INFLECTION.

We give the following examples of the manner in which nouns, adjectives, pronouns and nouns were inflected in the *Forn-Svenskan* (Ancient Swedish), in order to show the leading characteristic differences between that earlier form of the language and Modern Swedish.

As has already been noticed in the Introduction, the so-called *Forn-Svenskan*, which was spoken by Goths as well as Swedes, and which was almost identical with the *Dönsk Tunga* (Danish Tongue), and *Forn-Norskan* (Ancient Norse) of the early Northmen, continued with slight modifications to be the spoken speech of the Swedish people till about the time of the Reformation. At that period, under Gustaf Vasa, the language passed to that middle stage of its development which is characterized as that of *Gammal-Svenskan*, or Old Swedish, in contradistinction to its latest and still existing phase *Ny-Svenskan*, or Modern Swedish.

In *Forn-Svenskan* we have, therefore, the earliest intermediate link between the Swedish of our own times and the Old Northern, which was the common tongue of all the Scandinavian peoples before their separation into distinct nations as Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes. This remnant of ancient Scandinavian consequently possesses an

interest second only to that of its sister-form of speech the Icelandic, or *Forn-Norskan* of the ninth century, whose earliest literary remains are admitted to be the most perfect representatives extant of the so-called *Old Northern*. And if *Forn-Svenskan* has comparatively little importance from a merely literary point of view, a study of its grammatical structure, and of numerous survivals in the later forms of Swedish, will be found to throw considerable light on the process of development through which many English as well as Scandinavian words have passed, showing that notwithstanding their actual differences they have had one common origin.

NOUNS.

Strong mode of declension without the Article.

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Sing.: N.	<i>brander</i> , fire.	<i>sak</i> , thing.	<i>land</i> , country.
G.	<i>brands</i>	<i>sakar</i>	<i>lands</i>
D.	<i>brandi(e)</i>	<i>saku(sak)</i>	<i>landi(e)</i>
A.	<i>brand</i>	<i>sak</i>	<i>land</i>
Plur.: N.	<i>brandar</i>	<i>sakar(ir, er)</i>	<i>land</i>
G.	<i>branda</i>	<i>saka</i>	<i>landa</i>
D.	<i>brandum(om)</i>	<i>sakum(om)</i>	<i>landum(om)</i>
A.	<i>branda</i>	<i>sakar</i>	<i>land.</i>

With the Article.

Sing.: N.	<i>brandrin(en)</i>	<i>sakin(en)</i>	<i>landit(et)</i>
G.	<i>brandsins</i>	<i>sakinnar</i>	<i>landsins</i>

	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
	D. <i>brandinum</i>	<i>sakinni</i>	<i>landinu</i>
	A. <i>brandin</i>	<i>sakina</i>	<i>landit</i>
Plur. :	N. <i>brandanir</i> (<i>ni, ne</i>)	<i>sakanar</i> (<i>na</i>)	<i>landin</i> (<i>en</i>)
	G. <i>brandanna</i>	<i>sakanna</i>	<i>landanna</i>
	D. <i>brandumin</i>	<i>sakumin</i>	<i>landumin</i>
	A. <i>brandana</i>	<i>sakanar</i>	<i>landin.</i>

STRONG MODE OF DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Sing.:	N. <i>goðer</i> , good.	<i>goð</i>	<i>got</i>
	G. <i>goðs</i>	<i>goðrar</i>	<i>goðs</i>
	D. <i>goðum</i> (<i>om</i>)	<i>goðri</i>	<i>goðu</i> (<i>o</i>)
	A. <i>goðan</i>	<i>goða</i>	<i>got</i>
Plur.:	N. <i>goðir</i>	<i>goðar</i>	<i>goð</i>
	G. <i>goðra</i>	<i>goðra</i>	<i>goðra</i>
	D. <i>goðum</i> (<i>om</i>)	<i>goðum</i> (<i>om</i>)	<i>goðum</i> (<i>om</i>)
	A. <i>goða</i>	<i>goðar</i>	<i>goð.</i>

Comparative, *bætri*, *bætra* ; Superlative, *bæsti*, *bæsta*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Sing.:	N. <i>ik</i> (<i>iak</i>), I.	<i>ðu</i> , thou.	<i>han</i> , he.	<i>hun</i> (<i>hon</i>), she.
	G. <i>min</i>	<i>ðin</i>	<i>hans</i>	<i>hænnar</i>
	D. <i>mer</i>	<i>ðer</i>	<i>hanum</i>	<i>hænni</i>
	A. <i>mik</i>	<i>ðik</i>	<i>han</i>	<i>hana</i> (<i>hona</i>).
Plur.:	N. <i>vir</i> , we.	<i>ir</i> , ye.		
	G. <i>var</i>	<i>iðar</i>		
	D. & A. <i>os</i>	<i>iðer</i>		

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. N.	<i>sar (sa)</i>	<i>su</i>	<i>ðat</i> , 'that.'
G.	<i>ðes</i>	<i>ðeirrar</i>	<i>ðes</i>
D.	<i>ðeim</i>	<i>ðeirri</i>	<i>ðy</i>
A.	<i>ðan (ðæn)</i>	<i>ða</i>	<i>ðat</i>
Plur. N.	<i>ðeir</i>	<i>ðær</i>	<i>ðau</i> , 'those.'
G.	<i>ðeirra</i>	<i>ðeirra</i>	<i>ðeirra</i>
D.	<i>ðeim</i>	<i>ðeim</i>	<i>ðeim</i>
A.	<i>ða</i>	<i>ðær</i>	<i>ðau</i>
Sing. N.	<i>ðessi</i>	<i>ðessi</i>	<i>ðetta</i> , 'this.'
G.	<i>ðessa</i>	<i>ðessar</i>	<i>ðessa</i>
D.	<i>ðessum</i>	<i>ðessi</i>	<i>ðessu</i>
A.	<i>ðenna</i>	<i>ðessa</i>	<i>ðetta</i>
Plur. N.	<i>ðessir</i>	<i>ðessar</i>	<i>ðessi</i> , 'these.'
G.	<i>ðessa</i>	<i>ðessa</i>	<i>ðessa</i>
D.	<i>ðessum</i>	<i>ðessum</i>	<i>ðessum</i>
A.	<i>ðessa</i>	<i>ðessar</i>	<i>ðessi</i> .

The third demonstrative pronoun in Old Swedish *hin*, *hin*, *hint*, from which the modern definite and terminal affix-articles have been derived were declined like the possessive pronouns *min*, 'my;' *ðin*, 'thy,' &c.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sing. N.	<i>hin</i>	<i>hin</i>	<i>hint (hit)</i> , 'this,' 'that.'
G.	<i>hins</i>	<i>hinnar</i>	<i>hins</i>
D.	<i>hinum</i>	<i>hinni</i>	<i>hinu</i> ,
A.	<i>hin</i>	<i>hina</i>	<i>hint (hit)</i>
Plur. N.	<i>hinir</i>	<i>hinar</i>	<i>hin</i> , 'these,' 'those.'
G.	<i>hinna</i>	<i>hinna</i>	<i>hinna</i>
D.	<i>hinum</i>	<i>hinum</i>	<i>hinum</i>
A.	<i>hina</i>	<i>hinar</i>	<i>hin</i>

It will be observed that the modern Swedish demonstrative pronouns, *den*, *denne*, which appeared early in the language in their present form, have been directly derived from the older accusatives *ðan*, *ðæn*, *ðenna*.

VERBS.

<i>Weak mode of Conjugation.</i>	<i>Strong mode of Conjugation.</i>
Infinitive, <i>kalla</i> , 'to call.'	<i>brinna</i> , 'to burn.'
Pres. Part. <i>kallandi</i>	<i>brinnandi</i> .
Perf. Part. <i>kallaðer</i>	<i>brunnin</i> .

The supine does not appear in the Old Swedish.

Indicative.

Present.

Sing. 1, 2, 3 Pers.	<i>kallar</i>	<i>brinder</i>
Plur. 1.	„ <i>kallum(om)</i>	<i>brinnum(om)</i>
2.	„ <i>kallin(en)</i>	<i>brinnin(en)</i>
3.	„ <i>kalla</i>	<i>brinna</i> .

Imperfect.

Sing. 1, 2, 3 Pers.	<i>kallaði</i>	1, 3, Pers. <i>bran</i>
		2 Pers. <i>brant</i>
Plur. 1.	„ <i>kallaðum</i>	<i>brunnum</i>
2.	„ <i>kallaðin</i>	<i>brunnin</i>
3.	„ <i>kallaðu</i>	<i>brunnu(o)</i> .

Imperative.

Sing. 2nd Pers.	<i>kalla</i>	<i>brin</i>
Plur. 1.	„ <i>kallum</i>	<i>brinnum</i>
2.	„ <i>kallin</i>	<i>brinnin</i> .

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